Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
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WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VI. NO. 307 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1918. TWO ANNAS

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS,
TO LONDON.

| Date about. | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1918 | | |
| 30th December .. | Chyebassa.. | 6249 |
| 1919 | | |
| 11th January .. | Nagoya .. | 6854 |
| 18th " .. | Manora *.. | 7876 |
| 25th " .. | Mandala .. | 8246 |
| 1st February .. | Nankin .. | 6858 |

*The "Manora" has specially erected accommodation for Intermediate and Third Class passengers at rates of 525 and Rs. 450 respectively to London.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

| Date about. | Steamer. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1918 | | |
| 26th January .. | Dunera .. | 5414 |

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

| Date about. | Steamers. | |
|---|---|---|
| 1918 | | |
| 29th December .. | Lioga .. | Karachi via Kathiawar Ports. |
| 30th " .. | Akbar .. | East and South Africa. |
| 30th " .. | Lightning .. | Karachi and Persian Gulf. |
| 1919 | | |
| 10th January .. | Taroba .. | East and South Africa. |

TO LONDON.

| Date about. | Steamer. | Tons |
|---|---|---|
| 1918 | | |
| 31st Dec. .. | Japan .. | 6052 |

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Steamer | Commander. | Tons. | Date of arrival. | Date of departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Loochoo Maru | H. Nagahiro .. | 3187 | 22nd Dec 1918. | 1st Jan. 1919. |
| Fushiki Maru. | K. Ikuno .. | 3045 | 30th Dec 1918. | 8th Jan. 1919. |
| Yubari Maru. | T. Chta .. | 2957 | 11th Jan. 1919. | 16th Jan. 1919. |
| Tatsumi Maru | G. Matsushita . | 3356 | 4th Jan. 1919. | 14th Jan. 1919. |
| Tosan Maru. | Matsuno .. | 3856 | 20th Jan. 1919. | 30th Jan 1919. |

For Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000.
Regular service from Bombay to Japan Italy and Marseilles.
(Only Cargo Service to Italy and Marseiles.)

| Steamer | Commander. | Arrival | Departure | Destination |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Dec. | |
| Saigon-Maru. | S. Kondo | 7th Dec. | 29th " | Marseilles |
| Celebes Maru. | M. Nemoto | 18th " | 2nd Jan 19 | Japan |
| Kofuku Maru. | N. Wakatake | 21st " | 3rd Jan.19 | " |

For freight apply to
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

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MAKE MILLIONS THINK!
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BOMBAY NO. 2.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital ..... £4,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £2,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £2,000,000
Head Office:
49, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Chittagong | [illegible] |
| Bombay | Rangoon | [illegible] |
| Madras | Mandalay | [illegible] |
| Karachi | Colombo | [illegible] |
| Lahore | Kandy | [illegible] |
| Amritsar | Newera-Elliya | [illegible] |
| Delhi | Aden (Camp) | [illegible] |
| Cawnpore | Aden (Steamer Point) | [illegible] |
| Tuticorin | | [illegible] |
| Cochin | Zanzibar | [illegible] |

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
LPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 24,300,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Koke, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA
Authorised Capital ..... £1,500,000
Called-up Capital ..... £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £900,000
Reserve Fund ..... £90,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D Sassoon & Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of th Societe Generale de Belgique.)
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs Brown Shipley & Co.)
J. C. Georges Boillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Bromley-Martin, Esq., (Martins Bank, Ltd.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gat Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods a rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and ever description of Banking and Exchange busine undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
(Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 25,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 6,030,000
HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| LONDON | SHANGHAI | TOKIO |
| NEW YORK | HONGKONG | OSAKA |
| AMOY | SINGAPORE | KOBE |
| CANTON | SOERABAIA | YOKOHAMA |
| FOOCHOW | SEMARANG | AMO |
| HANKOW | BATAVIA | GIRAM |
| KIUKIANG | MAKUNG | KA[illegible] |
| SWATOW | | KARENKO |
| TSINAN | SHINCHIKU | KEELUNG |
| AMOY | TAICHU | TAMSUI |

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 40,00,000
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | [illegible] | San Francisco |
| Hakata | [illegible] | Seattle |
| Hankow | [illegible] | Shanghai |
| Hiroshima | [illegible] | Singapore |
| Honolulu | New York | Yokohama |
| Kobe | [illegible] | [illegible] |

CURRENT DEPOSITS [illegible] be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
P. O. Box No. 389.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,00
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,00
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remainin six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,00 interest is allowed by special arrangement. N interest will be allowed which does not amoun to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at rates of interest whic can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
transacted, rules for which can be obtaine on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
Capital ..... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund ..... £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Hongkong | Penang |
| Bangkok | Lloilo | Puket |
| Batavia | Ipoh | Rangoon |
| Bombay | Karachi | Saigon |
| Calcutta | Klangg | Serumban |
| Canton | Kobe | Shanghai |
| Cebu | Kwala Lumpor | Singapore |
| Colombo | Madras | Sourabaya |
| Delhi | Manila | Taiping (F.M.S.) |
| Haiphong | Medan | Tavoy |
| Hankow | New York | Tientsin |
| | Peking | Yokohama |

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bill's of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.
J. KEENAN,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital Authorized ..... | 50,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Issued ..... | 31,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Subscribed ..... | 31,00,000 | 0 | |
| Capital Paid-up ..... | 16,42,023 | 10 | 0 |
| Reserve Funds ..... | 11,95,950 | 15 | |

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Hyderabad (Sindh) | Multan City |
| Bombay | Jullundhur | Peshawar City |
| Calcutta | Jammu | Patiala |
| Cawnpore | Jhelum City | Rawalpindi |
| Delhi | Karachi | Sargodha |
| D. I. Khan | Kasur | Sialkot |
| Ferozepore | Lahore City | Srinagar |
| Gujranwala | Lyallpur | Umballa City |
| Kapur | Ludhiana | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to
K. C. MULICK,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
[illegible] CAPITAL ..... $15,000,00
[illegible] RESERVE FUND ... £1,500,000 at 2/ } $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ..... $19,500,00
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... $15,000,00
HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street. E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Johore | Saigon |
| Bangkok | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Batavia | Kuala Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Singapore |
| Canton | Malacca | Sourabaya |
| Colombo | Manila | Tientsin |
| Foochow | Nagasaki | Tsingtao |
| Hankow | New York | Vladivostock. |
| Harbin | Peking | Yloilo |
| Hongkew | Penang | Yokohama |
| Ipoh | Rangoon | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interes allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varyin periods on terms which may be learnt o application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centre of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGI business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED
(Incorporated in England.)
Subscribed Capital ..... £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £582,50
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £582,500
Reserve Fund ..... £650,00
HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bangkok | Hongkong | Kwala Lumper |
| Batavia | Howrah (Calcutta) | Madras |
| Bombay | Kandy | Mauritius |
| Calcutta | Karachi | Penang |
| Colombo | Kota Bahru (Kelantan) | Rangoon |
| Delhi | | Shanghai |
| Galle | | Singapore |

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills an grants Drafts payable at its Head Office an branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the follow ing terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received o terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertainec on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Ban undertakes applications for these Loans o account of Constituents, and collection of in terest therein as it falls due FREE O COMMISSION.
J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED
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THE RARE and BEAUTIFUL
Plain XL Crepe-de Chine
IN
ALL THE LATEST SHADES AND GRADES
suitable for
LADIES DRESSES.
AHMED E. ESAALI,
Empire Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branches—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).
LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS. THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.
Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,00,70,550
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 69,93,950
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.,
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.,
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.,
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS. Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

PRABHAKAR SHILOTRI & CO., LIMITED.
BANKERS
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Receive funds in Current Savings and Deposit Accounts, Grant Advances on Government Paper, Shares and Stocks, Gold and Silver Ornaments and easily marketable commodities and on commercial credit of customers known to us for a long time, effect purchase and sale of Securities and collect interest and dividends. Apply to:—
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M.A., Ph. D.

INSURANCE.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO, LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, KT.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
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SECRETARIES & MANAGER.
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,
HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Capital Fully Subscribed ..... | 10,00,000 |
| Capital Paid Up ..... | 1,00,000 |
| Invested Funds Over ..... | 30,00,000 |

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.
By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.
The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.
Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.
The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Six lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.
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Managing Agents. Secretary.
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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GREAT INDIA FIRE
INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office, Bombay.
Authorised capital Rs. 50,00,000 divided into 250,000 shares of Rs. 20 each. It is proposed to call only Rs. 10 per share. Rs. 5 on application and the balance of Rs. 5 on allotment.
Fire Insurance of every description received at lowest current rates.
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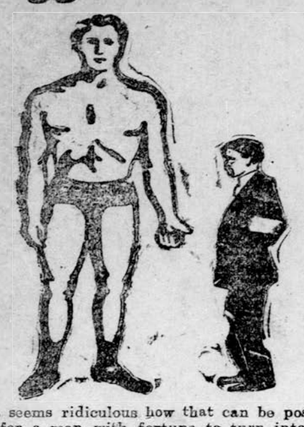
## A Millionaire Turned a . . Beggar . . .



It seems ridiculous how that can be possible for a man with fortune to turn into a beggar, and it will interest every person. It is an established fact that once a man through wasting disease wasted his money and life. He went on spending from one to a million, with what result he turned a beggar and incurable. He became worse, the more he tried medical men; at last he was hopeless. The disease turned into a complication. A poor man who just finding himself weak and unfit for work; you know what he did, he just through one of his best friend's advice, started taking "Dr. McPHAEL'S NERVO-VILATO PILLS," the world renowned tonic and the body developer. He from a bone and skeleton, turned a giant as you will see the figure above. You will be the same. Try a course of six bottles for Rs. 20—obtainable everywhere. If your Chemists cannot supply, "CASH CHEMISTS," Fort, Bombay, will supply post paid to any part of India, a course of six for Rs. 20.

THE

## Persian Hair Dye.

India's Very Best

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(2) It makes the hair lovely "Black."
(3) It makes the hair look Natural "Black."
(4) It has no equal in the "Hair Dye World."

Tested at the Government Chemical Laboratory.

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Price Rs. 2.

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AGENTS: JOSHI & SONS GIRGAUM No 4

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**FLAT and TORIC**

ALSO PATENTED

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"Owing to simultaneous arrival of several big consignments long overdue on account of the war, we are just at present very heavily stocked in optical goods.

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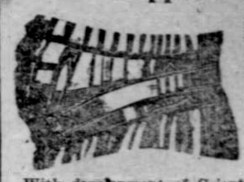

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WANTED—Two Competent and Experienced GRADUATES for a local Commercial Firm. Those having knowledge of Cotton business accounts and correspondence need apply stating lowest salary required, to Box No. 1306 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3781.

WANTED.—A Smart educated Parsee as SALESMAN and GENERAL ASSISTANT for a big motor house in Bombay. Apply with copies of testimonials stating salary required to Box No. 1315, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3793

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WANTED—A competent FITTER, having full knowledge of workshop work, repairs of Agricultural Implements, etc. A MECHANICAL FOREMAN, having full knowledge of Driving Steam Engine and Crude Oil Engine, one who has worked in irrigation schemes preferred. The pay offered to each of the above posts is Rs. 40. Apply to A. S. K. IYENGAR, Superintendent, State Gardens, Junagadh. 3803

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WANTED—An Experienced HINDU GUJARATI GRADUATE desires POST as a Tutor Companion or a Secretary in a family. Apply to Box No. 1307, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 3784

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WANTED—A second-hand CINEMA SET, complete. See personally GIRDHARLAL VYAS, C/o. Vajeshanker Gourishanker Oza, Lalgir Mansions, Gamdevi. 3780

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WANTED Immediately—GODOWN with small compound in the vicinity of Wari Bunder or Mazagon for storage purposes Rent not exceeding Rs. 80 per mensem. Reply prompt with full particulars to Box No. 3804, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3804

WANTED.—In healthy locality at Khandala Lonavla furnished small BUNGALOW with three rooms a separate kitchen and water supply, for the season or from January. State terms and particulars to Box No. 1316 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3795

WANTED TO HIRE.—A BUNGLOW with either an open air compound or a garden, situated near any one of the stations from Santa Cruz to Borivli, either for season or the whole year. Write K. WORAH & CO., Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay. 3749.

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| Just Unpacked. Manufacturers' Own Rebuilt L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriters No. 5. Ball Bearing, lightest touch. All latest devices. Equal to new. New Metal Covers, Base Boards and Accessories ... | 225 |
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## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 6th January 1919, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

Notices of motions—

1. From Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, seconded by Dr. S. S. Batliwala—For expressing regret at the death of Lt.-Col. M. A. T. Collie, I. M. S.

2. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia, seconded by Mr. R. B. Mantri—For expressing regret at the death of Mr. Abdul Husein Adamji Peerbhoy.

Bombay Improvement Trust Letters.—

3. Forwarding excerpts from the Trustees' proceedings.

4. Forwarding the Administration Report of the Trust for 1917-18.

5. Forwarding accounts of the Board for 1917-18.

6. Schools Committee's Letter—Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's proceedings.

7. Letter from Mr. S. H. Naidu—Regarding the nuisance caused on a plot of land at the back of Patel Wadi at Parel Back Road.

8. Letter from Mr. Vinayak Pandoorungjee and others—Regarding a Municipal requisition for the conversion of the basket privies at certain premises in Parel Village into water closets on the full flushing system.

9. Letter from Mr. Vithal Ramkrishna Raoji—Regarding the condition of certain open drains at Arthur Road.

10. Letter from Mr. Labhshanker Luxmidas—Regarding the question of stopping immigration of famished and disease-stricken people into Bombay.

11. Letter from Mr. Hasanally Mahomedally H. Khumbata and other licensed Plumbers—Regarding the new rules proposed for granting licenses to plumbers.

12. Letter from Mr. Jehangir Nanabhoy Burjorji—Regarding the nuisance caused by Messrs. Dixon and Company's Factory at Mazagaon.

13. Letter from Mr. Nusservan H. Cowasji and others—Regarding an aerated water Factory proposed to be erected in the compound of Mr. Bhimji Solicitor's bungalow at Tardeo Road.

14. Letter from Mr. Bhagvantrao Gangadhar—Regarding the supply of water to the residents of Parel Village.

15. Letter from Mr. Waman Harrischandrajee—Regarding inconvenience felt by the public owing to shortage of tram cars.

16. Letter from Mr. K. D. Ravat—Regarding the widening of Girgaum Road from Portuguese Church to Sandhurst Bridge.

17. Letter from Mr. Manecklal Keshavram Rajjoshi—Regarding his dismissal from the service of the Schools Committee.

18. Letter from Mr. Minocher H. Variava—Regarding the condition of Vanka Mohalla, Cheera Bazar.

19. Letter from Mr. Sorabji Cowasji Sethna and others—Suggesting the removal of prostitutes from houses on public roads.

20. Letter from Messrs. J. N. Singh and Co.—Regarding the supply of water to premises No. 26, Princess Street.

21. Letter from Mr. M. B. Settna—Regarding the supply of water to "Solakoti Building," Grant Road.

22. Government Letter—Inviting the views of the Corporation on an amended draft of the Andhra Valley (Hydro-Electric) License.

23. Budget Estimates of Income and Expenditure for the year 1919-20.

24—26. Notices of motions from Dr. Ratanshah T. Nariman, Mr. Ramkrishna S. Navalkar and Dr. K. E. Dadachanji—For levying the General Tax at 9¼ per cent. for the next year.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee.—

27—31. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, certain Budget transfers.

32. Recommending a grant of Rs. 45,000 to meet anticipated excesses over the Budget grants for commission, etc., charges payable to the G. I. P. Railway and B. B. and C. I. Railway for the collection of town duties.

33. Forwarding a report regarding the writing off of the book value of certain articles of stores.

34. Recommending sanction to the temporary service of certain Municipal employés of the Town Duty Department being treated as qualifying for pension on their paying up the requisite contribution for the period.

35. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, a budget transfer of Rs. 2,620, to meet excess expenditure due to acting arrangement made during the absence of the Municipal Secretary on leave.

36. Recommending approval to the acquisition of a property at Love Grove.

37. Recommending a grant of Rs. 185-10-0 to pay a bill from the Bombay Trading Company in respect of their claim in connection with the supply of rubber-lined canvas hose.

38. Recommending a grant of Rs. 2,906 to supplement the grant for the work of constructing a storm water drain in a portion of Charni Road.

39. Recommending a grant of Rs. 4,606 to supplement the grants for the works of constructing a drain in Hospital Lane and a sewer in Reay Road.

40. Recommending an advance of Rs. 12,780 to supplement the grant for the construction of a storm-water drain in Parel Road.

41—45. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, certain budget transfers.

46. Recommending an advance of Rs. 3,000 to make certain book adjustments regarding the value of a vertical boiler transferred from the Love Grove Outfall Works to the Water Works Department.

47. Recommending a grant of Rs. 2,065 to supplement the grant for the purchase of a hose and a ladder carriage with pump.

48.—Recommending a grant of Rs. 12,000 to supplement certain Budget grants in connection with plague.

49. Recommending that in reply to their letters, regarding the condition of a market at Byculla, Mr. Anantiram Vaikuntram and Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Solicitors, on behalf of Messrs. Sabaji Sawaliaram Meher and Haribhau Sawaliaram Meher, be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

50. Recommending that a letter from Mr. R. S. Kelkar, suggesting that the tramway line between Pydhoni and Musjid Bunder Road should be doubled, be referred to the Tramways Committee.

51. Recommending that in reply to his letter, requesting that the hours of water supply in the City may be extended and that an additional tap may be allowed to "Shastri Hall Building" at Grant Road, Mr. R. S. Kelkar be informed that his request cannot be complied with.

52. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding a factory at Byculla, Mr. Sorabjee Dossabhoy Pestonjee Khambatta and Mr. Pestonjee Jehangir Khambatta be informed that due action will be taken against the factory if it proves a source of nuisance.

53. Recommending sanction to the Nurses deputed to the Arthur Road, Maratha and Goculdas Tejpal Hospitals for influenza duty being paid a conveyance allowance at the rate of Rs. 3 per day each.

54. Recommending a grant of Rs. 1,500 to supplement the Budget grant for printing for the Health Department.

55. Recommending an advance of Rs. 25,000 to supplement the advance for extra and overtime labour in Municipal workshops.

56. Recommending an advance of Rs. 500 to meet the travelling expenses of the officers of the Water Works Department in connection with the proceedings for the acquisition of land at Kirol for the construction of a reservoir.

57. Recommending a grant of Rs. 1,800 for purchasing a set of new survey maps of the City.

58. Recommending that a letter from Bai Jivibai Hakimji and others, regarding the proposed construction of a stable in Chimna Butcher Street and the Commissioner's report thereon, be recorded.

59—61. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, certain budget transfers.

62. Recommending sanction to the work of making alterations to the existing A Ward Office at Mint Road being carried out at a cost of Rs. 27,080.

63. Recommending a grant of Rs. 3,700 to meet the expenditure in connection with the presentation of Addresses to the retiring Governor and the Governor-Designate.

Government Letters—

64. Regarding the laying of three new railway crossings to replace the existing five crossings on Frere Road.

65. Regarding the dates of election of members of the Legislative Council.

Letters from the Commissioner—

66. Requesting sanction to the tax on each three-wheeled vehicle impelled by machinery, including a motor bicycle with a side car attached, being levied at Rs. 12 per quarter.

67. Requesting sanction to a scale of license fees being fixed for certain trades and commodities as proposed.

68. Requesting approval to the annual grant of Rs. 7,500 for the construction of a hanging garden on the slopes of the Malabar Hill, being continued for two years more.

69. Requesting sanction to Mr. Hormusji Sorabji being allowed to construct a gangway for motor entrance over the low level road on the south of the French Bridge subject to certain conditions.

70. Forwarding statements showing the public roads, streets and lanes metalled and repaired and the new roads built and acquired.

71. Forwarding a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the City.

72. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

73. Forwarding a report regarding motor cars and motor cycles taxed in the City.

74. Forwarding a return of unwholesome food-stuff destroyed by the Market Department.

75. Regarding repairs to Khadak and Garibdas Streets.

76. Forwarding a statement of receipts and disbursements in connection with the Municipal Grain Shops.

77. Submitting a report regarding the condition of Abdul Rehman Street.

78. Schools Committee's Letter—Requesting sanction to the proposals made therein for the revision of the scales of salaries of the teachers and other persons employed in the Bombay Municipal Schools.

Notices of motions—

79. From Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master—For obtaining certain particulars regarding cess-pools, etc., in the City.

80. From Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji—For obtaining a report regarding the present epidemic of Cholera in the City.

Letters from the Commissioner—

81. Reporting on a letter from Mr. Abdeali T. Havelivala regarding the nuisance caused by kutchra motor lorries passing along Abdul Rehman Street.

82. Reporting on a letter from Mr. N. M. Joshi, regarding the condition of drains running through the Sonapur graveyard at Narielwadi.

83. Requesting sanction to a fee of Re. 1 being levied from visitors going to the Vehar Lake subject to certain conditions.

84. Requesting sanction to the rate of motor allowance payable to the Assistant Health Officer being modified as proposed.

85. Requesting sanction to a proposal for giving unserviceable C. I. pipes and fittings as scrap to the contractors who supply iron castings.

86. Regarding a proposal for constructing certain roads at Mahim.

87. Requesting sanction to revised regular lines being prescribed for certain roads at Mahim.

88. Forwarding a report regarding the construction of a reservoir in a private compound on the Ridge.

89. Submitting a report regarding the condition of certain foot-paths in the City.

90. Submitting a report regarding the nuisance caused by dust-bin carts in Cow Lane and Fanaswadi and by the drains in Bhai Jiwanji's Lane.

91. Regarding proposals for selling a plot of land at Agripada and reconstructing the Health Department stables and chawls on land to be purchased or leased from the City Improvement Trust.

92—95 Notices of Motions—From Mr. Ramkrishna S. Navalkar—(92) For expressing opinion that the best way to associate the ladies of Bombay in the Municipal administration of the City is to delete clause (a) of section 16 (1) of the Municipal Act; (93) For including in the monthly return of pressures in the water mains in the City the different hours of supply of water in each locality; (94) For inviting the attention of the Commissioner to an explosion of a drain at the corner of 2nd Fanaswadi and Dadysett Agiary Street which occurred on the 17th December 1918 and (95) For obtaining a report regarding the present epidemic of cholera in the City.

96—98.—Memoranda from the Municipal Secretary—Submitting (96) a statement of Budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee, (97) a statement of Outstanding Committees of the Corporation, and (98) a list of Resolutions passed by the Corporation calling for reports from the Commissioner which have not been received.

99. Report of the Tramways Committee of the Corporation—Regarding the question of prohibiting the passengers on tram cars from standing on rear platforms.

By order of the President,
A. A. MOULVI,
Acting Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 27th December, 1918.

### MACHINERY FOR SALE CHEAP.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| ONE ROLLER Flour Mill 10 sack complete for ... | 1,25,00 |
| One Ice Plant 10 tons ether system, complete for ... | 30,00 |
| 40 Cotton Gins Platt Brothers, complete for ... | 25,00 |
| One Cotton Opener Double, complete for | 2,00 |
| One Cotton Baling Press Stewart's Patent, complete ... | Sold |
| Fifteen Engelburgh's Rice Hulling machines, complete for ... | 4,00 |
| Five Atta Grinding Chakkies 3½ft. and 3¼ft., complete for ... | 1,000 |
| One Boiler 30ft. by 7½ft. Alex. Shanks 165 lb. pressure, complete ... | Sold |
| One Boiler 28ft. by 7ft. Tinker Shenton's 140 lb. pressure, complete for ... | 25,000 |
| One Engine Ruston Proctor's 200 H.-P., complete for ... | 25,00 |
| One Engine Benj. Goodfellow's 300 H.-P., complete for ... | 30,00 |
| One Green's Economiser, complete for | 4,000 |

Practically no reduction is possible in prices for Boilers; reasonable highest offers for other things will be considered. Please apply to

GIRDHAR LAL,
Chattiwind Gate, Amritsar.
3378

### NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the removal of "Willow Dust and Gutter fly" for the year 1919. Intending purchasers should send in their offers by the 31st December, 1918, with Rs. 200 as deposit before 5 p.m.

TENDERS for the mucadamage to despatch coal from Sewri Government Coal Depot to the Mills and also for stacking the same in the Mill Compound will be received till the 31st December, 1918, by the undersigned.

NAGINDAS N. MEHTA,
Manager.
R. B. Motilal Pitty Mills,
Tardeo, Bombay.
3673

### NOTICE.

CENTRAL PROVINCES CHANDA COAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED can supply coal; rubble and dust of the Chanda Coal Prospecting Syndicate, Ltd., to Central Provinces Mills, Ginning & Pressing factories, brick burners, and other industrial concerns. Please communicate to

VADILAL & Co.,
3531 Tamba Kanta, Bombay 3.

### THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

TUESDAY, the 31st instant and WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo being Public Holidays the Exchange Banks will be CLOSED in accordance with the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 3746

## LEGAL NOTICE.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MARGOTIRAO GOVINDRAO SINDE has contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, ease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, 91-99, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Foras tenure together with messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Sunder Gully, Hains Road, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 292-294, New No. 16/13717, Old Survey No. 354 and New Survey No. 18/3488 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under E. Ward No. 4351 (5), Street No. 5 and containing by admeasurement 224 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the West by the property of Mulla Abdulalli Goolamhusein Khan, on or towards the East by the property of Marootirao Jayajee Gaekwar, on or towards the North by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the private passage called Sunder Gully and which and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the vendor.

Dated this 27th day of December, 1918.

H. M. MEHTA,
For Messrs. Khandvala & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3797

## SALE BY AUCTION.

### MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 17 BALES ENGLISH-MADE FENTS.

This Day SATURDAY, the 28th instant at 2 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street Fort by order of Seth Pujabhoy Devji and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser concerned.

13 Bales assorted English-made Fents.
4 Bales small English-made Fents.

AUCTION SALE 3 PACKAGES PRINTS GRAHAM'S FLOWER.

This Day SATURDAY, the 28th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. B. Mahomachhoy and Co., and on account and at the risk of Sha Madhavdas Liladhar.

3 Packages each 60 pieces Prints Graham's flower bigger width.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES JAPANESE SHEETINGS.

This Day SATURDAY, the 28th instant at 3.45 p.m. (S.T. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Thuker Narandas Dawarkadas and on account and at the risk of the Sha Kantilal Chunilal:

Ex. S.S. "Tensin Maru."
25 Bales Japanese sheetings No. C. Dragoon.

AUCTION SALE OF 70 BALES SHIRTING OF THE SHOLAPUR MILLS.

This Day SATURDAY, the 28th instant at 3-15 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Tarachand Ghanshyamdas and on account and at the risk of Seth Punjabhoy Padamshey.

16 Bales shirting of the Sholapur Mills No. 10½—10¾ 8 lbs.
9 Bales shirting of the Sholapur Mills No. 9¼ 8¾ lbs.
7 Bales shirting of the Sholapur Mills No. 9¾ 9 lbs.
12 Bales shirting of the Sholapur Mills No. 9¾ 9¼ lbs.
19 Bales shirting of the Sholapur Mills No. 13¾—13½ 10 lbs.
7 Bales shirting of the Sholapur Mills No. 15¼—15½ 11 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 BALES SHEETING CALENDARS OF THE GLOBE MILLS.

This Day SATURDAY, the 28th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Jamnadas Haridas and on account and at the risk of Thuker Narandas Morarji of Angreji Gully.

9 Bales each 50 pieces sheeting calendars of the Globe Mills No. 3801 9¼ lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 PACKAGE WHITE DHOTEES.

This day, SATURDAY, the 28th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser at the Auction Sale, Seth Jasrupji Sardarmal.

1 Packages 200 pairs white dhotees No. Standing Parsi, 8 to 11 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 CHESTS CALCUTTA DUST TEA.

On FRIDAY the 3rd January, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Mr. J. B. Solomon and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Mahomedali Hossain Saikh Ahmed.

25 Chests each 80 lbs. Calcutta Dust Tea.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th December, 1918.

### CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES,

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY, AT 3 P. M.
THE BEST OPPORTUNITY TO MILL OWNERS AND COTTON MERCHANTS.
SALE OPPOSITE THE GOODS SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE G. I. P. RAILWAY, WARI BUNDER.

The sale of about 2,000 bales and loose Cotton of the recent fire which occurred at Warehouse No. 5 of the Prince's Docks.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 28th December, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), opposite the Goods Superintendent's Office G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder where the Salvage is removed for sale.

About 3,000 full pressed bales and loose cotton the recent fire at Warehouse No. 5 Prince's Docks which occurred on 13th November 1918, comprising of Indian Bengal, Oomra, Karachi, Western Broticorin F. F. Cotton raws and Coconada (slightly damaged by fire and water).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY SALE ON MONDAY, THE 30TH INSTANT.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 30th December, 1918, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the household furniture and sundry articles Furniture such as drawing room suites, mirror door almyrahs, dressing and writing tables teakwood chairs, fancy teapoys, cupboards, etc.

The property of a European gentleman:—

English Chesterfield Suite of 9 pieces.

Under instructions from the Office concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Taherbhoy and Fidahusain of Bhus Moholla:—

24 cases copper wire: contents as under:—
Gauges:—14 16 18 20 22 24 26 30 32.
Cases:— 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 2 2.

By order of the Office concerned:—

10 certs. Chrome packing bands.

By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the undermentioned Insolvents, the following:—

(1) re.—Khushiram Thakurdas Multani and others traded as Bholaram Khushiram. Insolvent:—

Pehdi furniture such as cupboard, table, chairs, safe on stand, mehta box, gadla, takias, clock, silk handkerchief, etc.

(2) re.—Mulchand Tellumal Multani, Insolvent:—

19 bales Check and Susi.

(3) re.—Jethabhoy Raghoji and Co., Insolvents:—

Safe, mehta box, gadla, takias, cupboard, etc.

At 2-30 p.m.

Second-hand Bicycles.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Auctioneers
Bombay, 28th December, 1918.

## SALE BY AUCTION.

### B. MANEKLAL & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 3297.

ON 12TH JANUARY, 1919 SUNDAY, AT 3 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR-CARS, ACCESSORIES, TOOLS AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

BONAFIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 12th January, 1919, at about 3 o'clock p.m, (S.T.), B. MANEKLAL and Co. auctioneers will sell by Public Auction under the instructions from the mortgagee in possession and on account and at the risk of the mortogars Messrs Patent Pneumatic blocks tyres and motor transport Co., Limited. Motor-cars, accessories, tools and other miscellaneous articles of the following description at the agrage situated at Hughes Road Chowpati.

Five overland motor-cars bearing Nos. 4202, 4204, 4205 and 4629, with tax meters in running order complete.

One overland motor-car bearing No. 2896, dismantle for repairs, clutch broken, otherwise complete.

One empire-car bearing No. 3265, complete but not in running order.

On vulcanizing machine H. F. Major B. with moulds 6 pressing pads.

One extra taximeter in all six bearing Nos. (53642, 53315 52590, 53668, 39906 and 53635).

One lot tools.

One lot accessories.

One lot office furniture, stationery, Typewriting machine Remington, copy press, etc., and one lot miscellaneous.

Serviceable and unserviceable articles, etc., etc.

All the goods and articles will be on view 3 days before the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 18 PACKAGES MALMAL.

On SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. B. MANEKLAL & Co. will sell by Public Auction, under instructions from Chatrabhuj Kalidas, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Shah Narotam Devidas, Esq., Shroff of Vithal Wadi, in Mulji Jetha Market, Ganesh Chowk.

5 packages malmal No. 36 yards 20.
13 packages malmal No. 38 yards 20.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th Dec. 1918.

### GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 245 BALES YARN.

On FRIDAY, the 3rd January, 1919, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at Tambakanta, Pydhowni, at the shou of Seth Vithaldas Bhawanidas, by his order and on account and at the risk of Messrs. N. M. Rayaloo Iyer Nagasamy Iyer and Co.:—

157 bales yarn No. 20, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons Ltd. Mills, Oil Seller Ticket Flower Tie, each 400 lbs.

88 bales yarn No. 20s. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons Ltd. Mills, Africa Ticket, Flower Tie, each 400 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 128 BALES JAPANESE SHEETING.

On MONDAY, the 6th January, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of Sheth Fogabhai Ramdas, at Vithalvady at the baling press of Sheth Dossa Mussa and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers, Messrs. Dilsizian Freres:—

128 bales Japanese Sheeting including—
75 bales No. Nine Dragoon.
53 bales No. C. Dragoon.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CABINET MAKERS AND USERS.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY THE 29TH DECEMBER 1918, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), AT THE CORNER OF NAGDEVI STREET AND OPPOSITE TO CRAWFORD MARKET AT THE GROUND FLOOR OF BADRI BLDG. SHOP NO. 8-11-12 ALL THE SURPLUS GOODS OF A FURNITURE SHOP.

On SUNDAY, the 29th December 1918 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co. Auctioneers, will sell by public auction at the above place all the surplus goods of a furniture dealer including single and double door almyrahs, capboards, cloth and gown press, chest of drawers, washing table, marble top center tables, dressing tables, fancy tapestry lined drawing room suits hat and unmbrella stands, various patters of chair and office tables, cane and wooden verandah setty, single and double wooden cots, reclining sofas, book shelf, camp cots, hat racks, washing stand etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the goods are on view.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th December, 1918.

### MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
22, Medows Street.

SALE OF 100 BAGS EGYPTIAN LOAF SUGAR AND 2 BALES NAINSOKS.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & CO. will, on MONDAY, the 30th December, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at the office of Aga Hajee Mehedi Isfahany at 144, Old Modi Bay Street, by his order and on account and at he risk of Mr. M. H. Moualim the following:—

Ex. S.S. "Purnia."
100 Bags Egyptian Loaf Sugar.
Ex. S.S. "City of Agra."
2 Bales Nainsooks No. 1400.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th Dec., 1918.

### J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE, ON MONDAY, 30TH DECEMBER, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

On MONDAY, the 30th day of December, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder, very valuable teak and blackwood and carved household furniture, etc., comprising dining table and chairs, sideboard dinner waggon, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass porcelain and platedware, fancy teapoys, marble tables, tapestry upholstered drawing-room suite, glass door silver cabinets, sweet toned cottage piano, Singer's hand sewing machine, handsome cabinets, roll top writing tables, glass door book cases, blackwood carved chiffoniers, teapoys and tables, almyrahs, cupboards, rich carpets, pictures, table ornaments, iron bedsteads, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, easy chairs, clothes and gown presses, writing tables, cooking utensils, etc., etc., the property of Mrs. J. Corke, and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th December, 1918.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**GRAND XMAS GATHERING**
**THE NEW JODHPUR-BIKANER THEATRICAL Co.**
OF RAJPUTANA.
will present
A NEW URDU DRAMA
**JINDA-DARGHOR**
At
**Coronation Theatre. Grant Road.**
*on Sunday, 29th December at 8-45 p.m. (S.T)*

**THE EXCELSIOR**
**Lessees :—The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.**
**9-30 TO-NIGHT 9-30**
**Bandman Opera Co.**
in a series of popular London Musical Successes.

Sat. 28th Dec. at 9-30
**" A WALTZ DREAM "**

Sun. 29th Dec. at 5-30
REDUCED PRICE MATINEE
**" YES UNCLE "**

Last few nights ! Last few nights !
Mon. 30th Dec. at 9-30
**"HIGH JINKS "**

Tues. 31st Dec. at 9-30
**"MR. MANHATTAN "**

Wed. 1st Jan. at 9 30
**" THE ARCADIANS "**

Thurs. 2nd Jan. at 9-30
**" CHU CHIN CHOW "**

Fri. 3rd Jan. at 9-30
**"THE BING BOYS ARE HERE"**

Booking at ROSE and Co. upto 1 p.m.
After 4 p.m, at the Theatre.
Booking by Tel. (No. 288) must be taken up before 9-15 p. m.

**TO-DAY at 6-30**
NEW GOLD ROOSTER PLAY.
**"The Romantic Journey"**
(In 5 Parts)
Next Saturday —4th Jauuary, 1919.
The Excellsior announces that they will commence the thrilling serial of the Forest
**"The Lass of the Lumberland"**
Featuring the most dare-devil woman in pictures
**HELEN HOLMES.**

**THE FOURTH WEEK**
Starting with added vigour and vivacity.
**"THE RED CIRCLE"**
OR
**"The Mark of Mystery"**
3 New Episodes (6,000 feet).
Starring the sweet Screen pet **Ruth Roland** in some remarkably captivating adventures.

Large crowds have followed the absorbing mysteries and complications, during the past Three Weeks, engendered by the conflicting and contradictory nature of the heroine of this Super-Serial. The **" Lady-Hooligan "** or the **" Smart-Set Thief"** baffles and outwits Detective Lamar in some really amusing and dare-devil freaks of **" benevolent crinne "** !

Start it now—no matter if you haven't seen the preceding chapters. Come to the

**CINEMA PRECIOUS**
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
The Universal Screen Magazine and a splendid Comedy in the Programme.
**Two Special Prize Matinee Shows to-day at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) Rest of the Shows at 7 ; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)**

**The Last Instalments**
OF THE TWO GRAND SERIALS
THE
**"Exploits of Elaine"**
AND THE
**"Mystery OF THE Double Cross"**
The unravelling of the greatest and the most stupendous mysteries of the world will be seen in these wonderful Serials.
Elaine will be seen liburaled from untold sufferings.

**NEXT WEEK**
ANOTHER GRAND SERIAL
**" The Hidden Hand "**
**Wednesday 1st January being Public Holiday Special Prize Matinee at 5-15 and Saturday and Sunday Prize Matinees at 3-30 and 5-15 and Nightly at 7; 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).**

**NEW ALAHMBRA**
**CINEMA**
NEW SANDHURST ROAD.
TELEPHONE No. 2417.

## AMUSEMENTS.

THE COMBINATION OF TWO NAMES—
**Pathe Freres and Vernon Castle—**
is a sure guarantee of your getting something above the standard level of Films.
To the Patrons of the
**WEST-END CINEMA**
**( NEW CHURNEY ROAD)**
it will indeed be a piece of glad news that the extremely clever and versatile Cinema genius—, the adorable, incomparable
**Mrs. VERNON CASTLE,**
will once again regale them, this Week, in a masterly powerful Pathe Drama
**"THE HILLCREST MYSTERY"**
(5000 feet.)

It is a splendid Story of the vicissitudes of true Love, the canker of German Espionage in America, and the supreme efficiency of American Detective Service. The Charming Mrs. Castle displays her rare accomplishments in skating, dancing, riding, shooting ; and she wears some of her smartest dresses you ever saw in the latest Fashion Journals!

**Take Special Note**—Mrs. Vernon Castle, prior to her bidding farewell to the Screen, has given her last two Dramas to the World, and **This** " The Hillcrest Mystery " is one of them.

A beautiful Comedy and the Gaumont Gazette in the Programme.

**Two Special Prize Matinee Shows to-day at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m. (S. T.); Rest of the Shows at: 7, 8-45, 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)**

**NEW ALEXANDRA**
Near Crawford Market.
**To-night** **To-night**
ONE OF THE GREATEST MELO-DRAMAS EVER STAGED
**"MONEY"** **"MONEY"**
A PLAY THAT WILL APPEAL TO EVERY HEART.

**"MONEY"**
deals with one of the burning problems of the day—the struggle between capital and labour—the rights of the working classes—and the removal of their grievances.

**"MONEY"**
tells a heart-gripping story—it is deeply interesting—the staging is the most elaborate conceivable. The California scenery is wonderfully beautiful.

**"MONEY"** was no object in the production of the elaborate scenes, costumes and hangings. The action furnishes thrill upon thrill.

Also Showing
**CHARLIE SHANGHIED**
**A Two Reel Comedy featuring CHARLIE CHAPLIN**

**3 Shows Nightly: 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.**
**Prize Shows—Saturday & Sunday at 5-15.**
**Extra Prize Show on Wednesday 1st January.**

**Look out for our New Serial.**

**With her hand in his—her marriage vows trembling on her pure, young lips—Anne Gray feels the door crash open—sees her trusted lover turn ashen—hears four dreadful words : " WE've got our Evidence ! "**

**Months later**—fronting the same millionaire scoundrel, now striving to drive Jeoffrey Manning for ever from his editorial chair—Anne Gray, reporter, puts the new-found love behind her and tells who the unknown co-respondent is—makes her tragic choice between Manning's future and her own good name. And then—

**bang !**—goes Manning's hard fist on Langdon Van Kreel's jaw and he shouts—as will you : **" You don't win, Van Kreel—You lose ! "**
That is the story of

ELAINE HAMMERSTEIN IN
**"THE CO-RESPONDENT"**
DON'T FAIL TO SEE IT AT
**your favourite Picture Palace**
**THE MAJESTIC**
( Tram Terminus, Girgaum. )
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.
Watch for our New Serial
**T. T. T. ?**

**Prof. DEVAL'S**
**Great Indian Circus**
LOCATION :
MASTAN TANK, BELASIS ROAD.
**2 Performances**
**Saturday & Sunday at 4-30 p.m. & nightly at 9-30.**
RATES OF ADMISSION
**Rs. 3, 2, 1, & As. 8 only.**
**PROF. V. D. DEVAL.** *Proprietor.* **K. M. ELANKAR.** *Manager.*

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1. Narayan L. Mankar, Esq., B.A., Chief Translator and Interpreter, High Court, Bombay, writes: "One bottle of Motiwala's Tooth Powder had a wonderful effect upon my aching teeth.

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4. R. M. Aga, Esq., Prof. of Persian, St. Xavier's College, Bombay, writes: "When I was troubled with some skin affection which threatened to disfigure me, I took twice or thrice Motiwala's Laxative Conserve and I am glad to state that the eruption has entirely disappeared and that my skin has resumed its natural colour and texture. I have also tried Motiwala's Dyspepsia and Cough Pills and have found them very excellent preparations for weak digestion and coughs respectively.


# THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 26.

The weather continued dry in India, but rain has fallen in the Persian Gulf and unsettled conditions along the North-West Frontier are more marked.

Forecast:—A few falls of rain along North-West Frontier.

### TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 26th Dec, 1918.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 5 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometers corrected to 32 deg Fahr. | 29.958 Inch |
| Temperature of Air | 76.1 Deg |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 64.0 " |
| Dew Point | 64.0 " |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0.665 " |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10) | 0.8 " |
| Maximum temperature of Air | 85.1 " |
| Minimum do | 67.3 " |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | ENE, W, NNW, NNE. |
| Movement of Wind do. do. | 113 Miles. |

### SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

| Day of Week. | Day of Month. | HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. | | Depth on Still. | | Day of Month. | LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. | | Depth on Still. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dec. | h. | m. | ft. | in. | Dec. | h. | m. | ft. | in. |
| Fri. | 27 | m 5 | 19 | 24 | 10 | 27 | 0 | 44a | 19 | 10 |
| | | 7 | 45a | 24 | 5 | | | | | |
| Sat. | 28 | m 6 | 22 | 24 | 7 | 28 | m 1 | 4 | 22 | 2 |
| | | 8 | 47a | 25 | 3 | | 1 | 36a | 18 | 4 |
| Sun. | 29 | m 7 | 30 | 24 | 7 | 29 | m 2 | 18 | 21 | 10 |
| | | 9 | 35a | 26 | 2 | | 2 | 32a | 17 | 8 |
| Mon. | 30 | m 8 | 36 | 24 | 10 | 30 | m 3 | 17 | 21 | 4 |
| | | 10 | 12a | 27 | 1 | | 3 | 4a | 17 | 1 |
| Tues. | 31 | m 9 | 2 | 25 | 2 | 31 | m 4 | 4 | 20 | 8 |
| | Jan. | 10 | 46a | 27 | 11 | Jan. | 3 | 46a | 16 | 5 |
| Wed. | 1 | m 10 | 15 | 25 | 10 | 1 | m 4 | 47 | 19 | 11 |
| | | 11 | 29a | 28 | 8 | | 4 | 24a | 16 | 10 |
| Thur. | 2 | m 11 | 0 | 26 | 4 | 2 | m 5 | 28 | 19 | 4 |
| | | 11 | 55a | 29 | 2 | | 5 | 1a | 15 | 5 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. | 27 (Friday) | Sunrise. | 7h 10m | Sunset. | 6h 10m |
| " | 28 (Saturday) | " | 7h. 11m. | " | 6h 10m |
| " | 29 (Sunday) | " | 7h. 11m. | " | 6h 11m |
| " | 30 (Monday) | " | 7h. 12m. | " | 6h. 12m |
| " | 31 (Tuesday) | " | 7h. 12m. | " | 6h. 12m |
| Jan. | 1 (Wednesday) | " | 7h. 12m. | " | 6h. 12m |
| " | 2 (Thursday) | " | 7h. 12m. | " | 6h. 13m |

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1919, Jan. 2d. 19h. 54.1m. p.m., First quarter 9d. 4h. 25.2m. p.m.; Full Moon 16d 2. 14 4m p.m.; Last quarter 24d. 5h. 52 0m p.m.

### STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 0 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 27th December, 1918, was 30.174 inches for temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .019 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

### DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 27th December, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded except in the south-west Punjab. The air continues drier than usual in the eastern districts. Night temperature is in slight excess in the west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in lower Sind and at some stations in Rajputana. Night temperature remains in defect at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded in Central India West; but elsewhere skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is locally below normal. Night temperature has risen and is above the average at most stations in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the south-eastern districts and are practically clear elsewhere. Day temperature is slightly or moderately above the average; night temperature is also above normal except in the north-west of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity remains in defect at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. In the north-west of the division humidity is locally in slight defect and day temperature in slight excess. Night temperature is above the average in north Hyderabad and at Bijapur.

General Remarks.—Weather continues unsettled in the south-west of the Bay and light rainfall has occurred at Colombo. The disturbance from Persia has caused 0.95 in. of rain at Vuetta. A small low pressure area lies over Gujarat and weather is cloudy and unsettled over nearly the whole of northern India.

A few showers are likely in the Punjab and possibly also in Kathiawar.

*OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m., on FRIDAY, the 27th of December, 1918.*

| STATIONS. | Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity 8 A.M. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Total, 1st Jan. to date. | Departure, 1st Nov. to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIAN GULF— | | | | | | |
| Bushire (26th) | 83.8 | 53.4 | 93 | 1.10 | 3.20 | —0.90 |
| Jask | 73.0 | 58.6 | 80 | .. | 0.58 | —0.81 |
| Do | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Muskat (26th) | 78.1 | 70.3 | 63 | .. | 0 | —0.90 |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | | |
| Multan | 72.4 | 46.0 | 67 | .. | 0.03 | —0.23 |
| Rawalpindi | 67.1 | 42.2 | 74 | .. | 1.79 | +0.71 |
| Lahore | 70.8 | 39.7 | 80 | .. | 0.31 | —0.07 |
| Risser | 71.9 | 38.4 | 68 | .. | 0.02 | —0.20 |
| Ambala | 71.7 | 43.1 | 60 | .. | 1.08 | +0.44 |
| Delhi | 70.0 | 45.8 | 45 | .. | .. | —0.50 |
| UNITED PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Agra | 72.6 | 45.5 | 37 | .. | .. | —0.34 |
| Mainpuri | 72.2 | 42.4 | 49 | .. | 0 | —0.49 |
| Jhansi | 74.5 | 43.6 | 61 | .. | 0.08 | +0.03 |
| Cawnpore | 73.6 | 44.9 | 60 | .. | 0.04 | —0.48 |
| Allahabad | 74.8 | 42.6 | 59 | .. | 0.06 | —0.54 |
| SIND AND RAJPUTANA | | | | | | |
| Jacobabad | 72.3 | 45.2 | 66 | .. | 0.12 | —0.10 |
| Karachi | 75.0 | 58.2 | 48 | .. | 0.36 | +0.22 |
| Ajmer | 73.0 | 45.1 | 69 | .. | 0 | —0.45 |
| Jaiforce | 75.9 | 46.2 | 39 | .. | 0 | —0.33 |
| Kotah | 76.2 | 51.6 | 52 | .. | 0.28 | —0.08 |
| Mount Abu | 59.0 | 55.4 | 41 | .. | 0 | —0.31 |
| GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA | | | | | | |
| WEST— | | | | | | |
| Bhuj | 79.4 | 60.1 | 50 | .. | 0 | —0.13 |
| Dwarka | 80.8 | 80.7 | 74 | .. | 0 | —0.08 |
| Veraval | 80.1 | 64.8 | 57 | .. | 0 | —0.28 |
| Rajkot | 83.8 | 56.8 | 38 | .. | 0 | —0.25 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 84.4 | 59.0 | 40 | .. | 0 | —0.17 |
| Surat | 87.1 | 69.4 | 51 | .. | 0 | —0.28 |
| Ahmedabad | 86.3 | 62.2 | 35 | .. | 0 | —0.16 |
| Deesa | 84.4 | 55.3 | 43 | .. | 0 | —0.13 |
| Neemuch | 77.1 | 49.0 | 43 | .. | 0.05 | —0.25 |
| Indore | 83.6 | 50.1 | 55 | .. | 0.23 | —0.39 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore | 77.5 | 47.9 | 74 | .. | 1.30 | +0.52 |
| Saugor | 76.6 | 53.9 | 28 | .. | 0.83 | —0.10 |
| Hoshangabad | 82.9 | 52.4 | 65 | .. | 2.17 | +1.19 |
| Khandwa | 85.5 | 54.2 | 57 | .. | 0.02 | —0.79 |
| Akola | 91.2 | 54.8 | 53 | .. | 1.62 | +0.60 |
| Amraoti | 88.4 | 54.3 | 49 | .. | 1.04 | +0.62 |
| Nagpur | 86.7 | 57.0 | 56 | .. | 2.21 | +0.97 |
| Chanda | 87.9 | 58.0 | 71 | .. | 0.23 | —0.61 |
| Raipur | 84.8 | 58.9 | 59 | .. | 0.71 | +0.06 |
| KONKAN— | | | | | | |
| Bombay | 85.1 | 69.1 | 76 | .. | 0.09 | —0.41 |
| Ratnagiri | 90.5 | 67.7 | 39 | .. | 3.41 | +2.60 |
| Marmugao | 86.6 | .. | 74 | .. | 3.01 | +1.84 |
| Karwar | 89.9 | 66.9 | 74 | .. | 4.58 | +2.65 |
| BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD— | | | | | | |
| Malegaon | 89.4 | 53.4 | 47 | .. | 0.08 | —0.69 |
| Ahmednagar | 85.9 | 54.1 | 44 | .. | 0.39 | —0.72 |
| Poona | 87.4 | 55.9 | 52 | .. | 1.16 | +0.11 |
| Sholapur | 86.3 | 54.6 | 51 | .. | 1.41 | +0.05 |
| Bijapur | 85.2 | 54.6 | 63 | .. | 0.29 | —0.80 |
| Belgaum | 82.6 | 57.8 | 52 | .. | 4.28 | +2.51 |
| Aurangabad | 85.1 | 57.8 | 49 | .. | 1.07 | +0.17 |
| Nizamabad (Indur) | 87.7 | 58.8 | 63 | .. | 2.33 | +1.64 |
| Hyderabad | 81.5 | 58.0 | 64 | .. | 2.79 | +1.83 |
| MALABAR AND CEYLON | | | | | | |
| Mangalore | 92.1 | 71.5 | 55 | .. | 6.60 | +3.34 |
| Calicut | 87.8 | 71.7 | 84 | .. | 12.79 | +6.93 |
| Cochin | 90.4 | 73.5 | 69 | .. | 9.51 | +1.72 |
| Colombo | 85.9 | 73.6 | 96 | 0.13 | 9.60 | —8.76 |
| MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE— | | | | | | |
| Masuli, stam | 83.5 | 65.5 | 91 | .. | 16.65 | +10.61 |
| Bellary | 86.5 | 60.7 | 60 | .. | 6.61 | +3.85 |
| Cuddapah | 86.0 | 61.2 | 68 | .. | 5.90 | +1.57 |
| Madras | 82.4 | 69.6 | 83 | .. | 49.75 | +30.92 |
| Bangalore | 81.3 | 57.7 | 59 | .. | 7.41 | +4.33 |
| Coimbatore | 85.1 | 63.5 | 75 | .. | 11.92 | +7.39 |
| Trichinopoly | 86.1 | 69.1 | 73 | .. | 13.59 | +6.10 |
| Negapatam | 80.3 | 71.9 | 78 | .. | 42.13 | +15.34 |

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## SHIPPING.

**ARRIVALS.**

December 27th.

S. S. Heim—Jacobson—Bangkok, Dec. 7.

S. S. Linga—Hobday—Karachi, Dec. 25.

S. S. Heim:—The Forbes, Forbes, Campbell Co.s steamer Heim, 758 tons, Captain A. Jacobson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, which port she left on the 7th instant, with a cargo of timber.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Linga, 958 tons, Captain H. Hobday, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Cutch Mandvi and Porebunder, which port she left on the 25th instant, with a general cargo and 26 cabin and 711 deck passengers.

The N. Y. K. steamer Yoroppa Maru No. 2 (Eastward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 24th instant.

**DEPARTURE.**

December 27th.

S. S. British Emperor—Feather—Mahomerah.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer *Koweit for Aden and Jeddah.
Steamer Akbar for Zanzibar, etc.
Steamer Heim for Bangkok, etc.
*To arrive.

S. S. British Emperor:—The Shaw Wallace Co.'s steamer British Emperor, 2,182 tons, Captain T. Feather, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Mahomerah, with a general cargo and passengers.

**HOMEWARD BOUND.**

The following is the list of passengers per s. s. Chyebassa, Captain A. P. Logan, leaving Bombay on 29th December, 1918, for Marseilles and London:—
Mr. G. Ohlson, Mrs. J. D. Guise, Mr. Wm. Henderson, Mr. J. Finlayson, Mr. J. Howeson, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Peters, Capt. Ward, Miss Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Rasmussen and 2 children, Mr. M. D. Jeejeebhoy, Dr. W. S. Salmon, Mr. W. C. Thorpe, Mr. Mackay, Mr. D. C. H. Edie, Mrs. Morton, Miss Cash, Mr. Rawx, Mr. Cook, Miss Smith, Mr. Hundley, Mr. Davies, Mr. Duggan and Mr. Hesse.

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## VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Friday, 27th December, 1918.

| Shad. | Steamers. | Tons. | Destination. | Date* | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **PRINCES DOCK.** | | | | |
| | A. Solvelg Skogland | 2454 | Marseilles | N F | Bird & Co |
| | B. Kofuku Maru | 3385 | Japan | 2-1-19 | O S Kaisha |
| | C & E Clan Maclean | 3083 | Liverpool | 1-1-19 | J F. & Co |
| | F Kentucky | 4873 | Calcutta | N F | M M & Co |
| | H. Foochaw | 1223 | N F | | Graham & Co |
| | N. Fanestrand | 2120 | N F | | Cox Shipping Agency |
| | O Burrumbeet | 1561 | Rangoon | N F | B. M. |
| | P. St. Geran | 290 | Mauritius | N F | M T Kaisha |
| | Q. E J Spence | 578 | Calcutta | 27-12-18 | D B Khas & Co |
| | **HARBOUR WALL** | | | | |
| | Bahaduri | 829 | Karachi | N F | B S N Co |
| | Kaveri | 553 | N F | N F | B S N Co |
| | Sabarmati | 524 | N F | N F | B S N Co |
| | **MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.** | | | | |
| | Akbar | 4653 | | | M M & Co |
| | **VICTORIA DOCK.** | | | | |
| 1 | Celebes Maru | 4267 | Kobe | 5-1-19 | O S Kaisha |
| 2 | Olympia | 3572 | Liverpool | 6-1-19 | W & A Graham & Co |
| 3 | Salgoa Maru | 2771 | Marseilles | 28-12-18 | O S Kaisha |
| 5 | Bahrein | 1403 | Aden | 2-1-19 | T Morrison & Co |
| 6 | Koscku Maru | 2003 | Kobe | 2-1-19 | N Y Kaisya |
| 7 | Lhasa | 960 | N F | N F | B I Ms |
| 12 | Kenkon Maru No. 3 | 2342 | | N F | H S Shustary & Co |
| 15 | Lightning | 2122 | P. Gulf | 30-12-18 | M M & Co |
| 16 | Shushtar | 1718 | Suez | N F | P G S N Co |
| | **ALEXANDRA DOCK.** | | | | |
| 1 | Parnea | 2127 | Busra | 27-12-18 | M M & Co |
| 2 | City of Sparta | 3495 | Suez | 27-12-18 | B I M |
| 3 | Erinpura | 2759 | Suez | 29-12-18 | M M & Co |
| 4 | Varsova | 4691 | N F | N F | M M & Co |
| 5 | Mutlah | 1196 | N F | 30-12-18 | B I M |
| 6 | Manora | 4991 | Karachi | 30-12-18 | M M & Co |
| 7 | Hejaz | 2483 | N F | 5-1-19 | M M & Co |
| 8 | St. Albans | 2538 | London | 31-12-18 | B I M |
| 9 | Tortilla | 3169 | N F | 29-12-18 | M M & Co |
| 10 | Syria | 4216 | Busrah | 2-1-19 | M M & Co |
| 11 | Japan | 3806 | London | 2-1-19 | M M & Co |
| 12 | Chyebassa | 3992 | London | 29-12-18 | M M & Co |
| 13a | Hanyang | 1207 | China | N F | B I M |
| 13 | Chekiang | 1313 | N E | N F | B I M |
| 13 | S E Yunnan | 1203 | N F | 27-12-18 | B I M |
| 15 | Hwah Hsin | 1672 | N F | 27-12-18 | B I M |
| 16 | Ravenshoe | 2351 | N F | 27-12-18 | B I M |
| 17 | Jehangir | 3361 | N F | | B I M |
| | **A. D. MOLE.** | | | | |
| | Koranna | 2257 | | N F | B I M |
| | **JETTY.** | | | | |
| | Ismalia | 3381 | N F | | M M & Co |
| | **HUGHES DRY DOCK** | | | | |
| | Edward Barry | 1794 | | 23-12-18 | B I M |
| | Van Helmskuk | 2956 | N F | | M M & Co |

*Probable date of departure.

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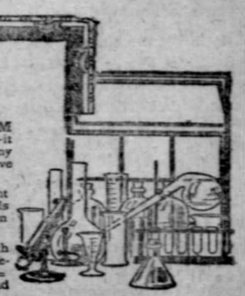

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# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Homeward English Mail closes, G. P. O., 7 p.m.

Instituto Luso-Indiano X'mas Tree, the I. L. I. Hall, to-day at 5 p.m.

H. P. Dady Burjor's Lecture on "Preventions against Cholera", Sanitary Institute, 5-30 p.m.

Homeward English Mail closes, General Post Office 7 a.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 28.

Salle Francaise Lantern lecture by Prof. George Louis Peltier "Gums and Amunition," 6 p.m.

SUNDAY, December, 29.

Mails for Charbar, Muscat, Henjam, Bahrein, Bushire, Bunder-Abbas, Linga, Gwadar, and Duba closes, General Post Office, 8 a.m.

MONDAY, Dec. 30.

Economic Conference, University Senate Hall, 11 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1.

Jyotirmartand Pandit Amritramji's public lecture on construction and uses of ancient and modern Indian and foreign astronomical and astrological apparatus.

FRIDAY, Jan. 3.

Municipal Standing Committee, Corporation Hall, 3-30 p.m. (B. T.).

## AMUSEMENTS.

Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m
Excelsior Theatre, The Boy 9-30 p.m.
Empire Theatre, cinema, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10
West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
New Alhambra Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
New Alexandra: 7-15, 9-0 and 10-45 p.m.
Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10.30.

## TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

### G. I. P. RAILWAY.

| | Arr. H.M. | Dep H.M. |
|---|---|---|
| Punjab Mail ..... | 19 0 | 11 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) ... | 16 40 | 20 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ..... | 7 15 | 13 |
| Madras Mail ..... | 8 40 | 21 10 |
| Goa Mail ..... | 11 30 | 14 45 |
| Goa Express ..... | 19 40 | 7 55 |

### B. B & C. I. RAILWAY.

| | Arr. H.M. | Dep. H.M |
|---|---|---|
| Western Express ..... | 13 35 | 16 |
| Surat Mail ..... | 8 25 | 20 45 |
| Ahmedabad Express ..... | 7 56 | 21 |

## BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (I.D.F.) will play at the Bombay Gymkhana this evening commencing at 6 p.m.

## BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

By kind permission of the Commanding Officer and Officers of the 1st F. S. Gn. Bn. South Staffordshire Regiment, their Band will play a programme of music this evening at the Esplanade Bandstand, commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

## ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

The Economic Conference, Bombay, will meet in the University Senate Hall from December 30th to January 1st, 1919.

## P. Y. C FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The third match in the Annual Football Tournament held under the auspices of the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana, was played on the 25th instant between the Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya and the Native Institution and resulted in a win for the former by 3 goals to nil.

## THE MAZAGON INSTITUTE.

The annual sports, which this year are called Victory Sports and the X'mas Treat will be held on Sunday evening, 29th instant, in the Gloria Church compound, Byculla, at 4 p.m. His Grace the Archbishop Bishop of Bombay, Patron of the Institute, has kindly consented to preside.

## THE ZOROASTRIAN BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Zoroastrian Brotherhood, Mr. Jal R. Surveyor will deliver a lecture, to-morrow, the 29th December, at the Hall of the Tutorial High School, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), on "Magnetism in the Service of Man"—with Experiments; when all are cordially invited.

## NEW-BORN CHILD FOUND DEAD.

The body of a newly-born male child was found lying in a tin near the public lavatory on the Parel Road, and was removed by the Police Hospital, where Dr. Arthur Powell, Police Surgeon, who examined it, found a bruise on the front of the neck and internal signs of suffocation. At an inquest held at the Coroner's Court, by Mr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of death from suffocation caused by person unknown.

## STUDENTS' FEDERATION.

The Second Convention of the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation will be held in Bombay, early in January (11th and 12th are provisionally fixed), and not in Poona as announced before. The Reception Committee forms for membership are now available at the office, Arya Bhavan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4, from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. The fee for college students is Re. 1 only. Others who are interested in student activities may also join.

The branches at Poona, Baroda, Surat and Ahmedabad should correspond with the Secretaries as regards delegates, etc.

## EXTREME PENALTY OF LAW.

Madan, alias Munda Bisesar, a Purdesi Brahmand, who at the last Criminal Session of the Bombay High Court was sentenced to be hanged for murder of Kalu, a Purdesi, paid the extreme penalty of the law in the prison yard at Oomer carry yesterday morning. Kalu in the room of a woman whom he used to visit, Madan throttled him to death on the night of the 6th October and then wrapping the body of the deceased in a gunny he carried it to the Hongkong Hill and threw it into the tank.

# BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

## EXCELSIOR.

From to-night the Bandman Opera Company enter upon the last few nights of their successful season with the production, this evening, of the beautiful and romantic musical play "A Waltz Dream." For to-morrow's Matinee the exceedingly amusing and popular musical farce "Yes Uncle" will be staged. On the conclusion of the Bandman Opera Company's season Bombay play-goers will welcome the announcement of the return of the Frawley Comedy Company under the present direction of Mr. T. Daniel Frawley. All the favourite plays will be staged including one or two productions which have not been seen in Bombay. This Company have had a slight re-organisation since it left here which has been all to the better. The Repertoire and opening night will be announced in due course.

Commencing next Saturday—4th January, 1919. The Excelsior will show a new serial "The Lass of the Lumberland" which features Helen Holmes, the most dare-devil woman in picures. It is an ongy of sensation and thrilling episodes.

## EMPIRE.

An exceedingly strong picture programme will be presented to the Empire patrons to-night. First of all there would be The King of Merriment Charlie Chaplin in his second Chaplin Mutual Comedy. "The Shopwalker." In this, Charlie demonstrates shopwalking as it should be walked according to his ideas, showing how he invades the domain of those frock-coated, omnipotent Gods of Bargainland and punctures their majestic dignity with his merry barbs of satire. Our readers can imagine Charlie as a Shopwalker amongst a lot of Bargain-hunting and Henpecked Bundle-carrying Husbands. In addition will be shown one of the world's youngest and at the same time most beautiful star Mary Miles Minter in one of the charming plays of human sentiment for which she is becoming famous, entitled "Youth's Endearing Charms." The story is of Mary Wade whose beauty played on a weak farmer until The Basar Instincts Prevailed. Forgetting his marriage vows, he fought for the possession of this youthful beauty. She had the option of this—Silence and a Home, or Broadway's great glittering white way. Her choice is revealed in this Mutual Super Feature.

## IMPERIAL.

The Imperial programme this week is full of interesting items including an excellent comic by Max Linder and a real laugh raiser by Lonesome Luke. A beautiful travel picture follows next with the latest Pathe Gazette. The last but not the least is the "House of Hate," the 7th and 8th episodes of which are being shown this week. Needless to say these episodes are as "thrilling" as the previous ones, and make the mystery of the Hooded Terror more cufathomable than before.

## ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

There is no doubt that the management of the Royal Opera House catered well for holiday cinema—goers this week, for the star picture shown since Christmas Day was a very fine drama with a wide appeal. It will be exhibited at 6-30 and 10 o'clock to-night for the last time. Those who have not yet seen the great American actress, Miss Florence Reed, in "Her Own Way," should make a point of doing so to-day. Her work is superb, and she is finely supported.

At the top of the new Bill, which opens to-morrow, is a powerful Western drama woven round the lives of good and evil denizens of a wild mining camp. It is called "Man's Law," and the fact that it is a Ruffell production is sufficient guarantee of excellence in plot and acting.

## CINEMA MAJESTIC.

The Management at the Cinema Majestic is showing to-night a film of vital social interest. Co.-Respondent is a story that portrays the city life in some of its aspects, and its theme will appeal to many. A young girl in chilling surroundings of an old aunt decides to leave the house with a man who has promised to marry her. While at a hotel she learns the real motive of the man and leaves the hotel but the private detectives set on the man has learnt her identity. She goes to the city, obtains living as a reporter on the staff of a daily papers, who sub falls in love with her. While on a reporting case, she goes to the wife of the man who had wrecked her life, for information and learns with surprise that she herself is the Co-Respondent. How the girl triumphs is beautifully told on the screen and the many complications that follow. The Universal Screen magazine and a comic in two parts provide fun and amusement.

## NEW ALEXANDRA.

"Money," a melodrama in five acts, which is to be screened this week, at the New Alexandra is a picture that will appeal to all. It is the story of a hard-hearted millionaire Steel King who by his unfair conduct towards his employees forces them to strike. Many exciting scenes take place, showing how in the end the millionaire meets a just retribution for his undue severity.

The picture is excellently staged, and there are many thrilling situations. In one of the scenes an entire palace is burned and destroyed with all its rich oriental furnishings and hangings. There is also a Chaplin comedy on the bill.

# FIRE AT CHANDANWADI.

## SIX BUFFALOES AND A CALF BURNED TO DEATH.

A fire broke out at six o'clock yesterday morning in a ground floor building, containing cinema films belonging to Mr. Jehangir A. Master and others, and situated at Chandanwadi. Before any assistance could be rendered, the flames extended to an adjoining structure used as buffalo stables. On an alarm being raised, the Bhuleshwar and Babula Tank engines turned up, followed by the Gowalia Tank and Byculla engines, and set to work. The flames had got hold of the two buildings by this time. As many buffaloes were set free as was possible to do but six buffaloes and a calf were burned to death. Both the structures were burnt down. The cinema films are reported to be worth Rs. 50,000. They were all destroyed. The loss is covered by insurance. The damage to the structures and that caused by the death of the buffaloes is estimated at Rs. 3,000. The total damage is estimated at Rs. 53,000. The cause of the fire is not known.

# RABINDRANATH TAGORE AND MR. PATEL'S BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have invited opinions on the Hon. Mr. Patel's Inter-caste Marriage Bills for publication in my magazine the *Bharata-Sevaka*. I have just received Sir Rabindranath Tagore's opinion. As there is some time for the publications of the next issue of the *Bharata-Sevaka*, I have thought it desirable to send copies of Sir Rabindranath's opinion to leading newspapers for publication. I should, therefore, feel grateful if you would kindly nnd some space for the opinion in your paper.

Is it too much to hope that the considered opinion of such a thoughtful and distinguished personage as Sir Rabindranath Tagore will have some weight with those who seem to take devilish delight in opposing the Hon. Mr. Patel's Bill and in causing disturbance in every public meeting held in support of the Bill? I appeal in particular to the young men of India to give their most earnest thought to what Sir Rabindranath Tagore has to say on the bill.—Yours, etc.

R. G. PRADHAN,
Editor, "Bharata-Sevaka," Nasik.
Nasik, 26th Dec. 1918.

Sir,—In answer to your letter dated the 8th December, I hasten to answer that the Hon. Mr. Patel's Bill has my heartiest support.

It is humiliating to find that some of our countrymen are opposing this Bill under the notion that it will injure the Hindu Society if it is passed. They do not seem to consider that those who are already willing to accept social martyrdom should not have any further coercion, passive or active, from any governing power, to oblige them to observe against their will such conventions as are not based upon the foundation of moral laws. To say that Hindu society cannot exist unless it has victims who are forcibly compelled to live the life of falsehood and cowardice, is tantamount to saying that it should not exist at all. Moreover, such an implication is a libel against the spirit of Hinduism, which all through its history has been accommodating differences of creeds and customs, allowing mixture of castes and making new social adjustments from the time of Mahabharat until now when an alien Government has nearly succeeded in petrifying our social body with its rigid laws, depriving it of life's flexibleness and thus hastening its fatal stage of senility. No doubt, society everywhere looks upon with suspicion and treats with hostility those men who choose to think and act for themselves, who have an invincible love for intellectual and moral freedom. But the community, which goes beyond all limits of endurance, which takes every step to make it impossible for such men to live within its pale, the men who have the courage and honesty of their conviction and are therefore best-fitted to fight for truth and righteousness, is doomed to breed interminable generations of slaves. Where the society is terribly effective in its weapons of persecution it is shameful to appeal to a foreign Government to stiffen by its sanction a social tyranny, to rob people of their right to the freedom of conscience, and in the next moment to ask from the same Government a wider political emancipation. Those who feel no compunction in invoking the organised power of the State to compel by its connivance or help a weak minority to submit to the worst form of social slavery, can certainly not be held as fit to claim a large share of such power.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) RABINDRANATH TAGORE.
Santiniketan, Dec. 19th 1918.

# A CHRISTMAS TO SOLDIERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—May we crave a small space in your valuable paper to voice the great discontent of the soldiers of the M. A. D. Poona, at the way in which the authorities thought fit to provide us with our Christmas dinner. First of all a menu was exhibited in the mess room on Christmas eve which, to say the least was very alluring, but alas! when we came to realities we found that our dinner was most decidedly "not as advertised." We were provided solely with some chicken of very doubtful age—judging by the toughness probably 10 to 12 years old.—cold beef which could have been more appropriately called cold gristle, and a pudding which looked more like hot toffee or treacle.

The pudding was entirely insufficient for the numbers in mess and consequently some 30—50 per cent. went without,—many also going without oranges and bananas for the same reason.

To put it mildly we came out of the mess room feeling very discontented and wondering who is getting the benefit of the eight annas per diem which we are stopped for messing.

We would also point out that this stoppage is not sanctioned by King's Regulation and was made without the consent of the men who were used to better food at their respective units which they have just come from, without such a large stoppage.

Altogether the men are thoroughly disgusted with their general treatment while attached to the M. A. D.

Thanking you in anticipation, on behalf of the rest of the "Soldier Clerks Corps" for giving space to this letter, we beg to remain.—Yours, etc.,

"DISGUSTED SOLDIERS."
Poona, Dec. 25.

# ALL INDIA PUSTIKAR CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

BIKANER, Dec. 27.

The Second Day of the All-India Pustikar Conference was a great success. The Bikaner Pushkarnas enthusiastically decided to open a Sairdal Pustikar High School.

# CHOLERA IN BOMBAY.

## NEARLY 100 DEATHS ON THURSDAY.

There was a slight decrease in the city's total mortality on Thursday, the number of deaths on that day being 252 as against 264 on Wednesday but cholera continues to rage with increased virulence, there being 114 attacks and 99 deaths on Thursday as compared with 98 and 88 on Wednesday. There were three attacks and one death from small-pox, and one attack and one death from plague on Thursday. The total mortality in the different wards of the city was as follows on Thursday:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fort Ward ..... | 21 |
| Mandvi Ward ..... | 24 |
| Bhuleshwar Ward ..... | 39 |
| Girgaum Ward ..... | 40 |
| Byculla Ward ..... | 45 |
| Parel Ward ..... | 29 |
| Mahim Ward ..... | 35 |
| Harbour, Docks, Railways and Homeless ..... | 1 |
| Hospitals ..... | 18 |

# CHOLERA OUTBREAK AND MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We are glad that the health officer has at least realised the danger of common stand pipes in the spread of cholera and similar highly infectious diseases. He has stated in his last bulletin the reasons how cholera is spread in Bombay by remarking that the position of the water service pipe and the common washing places are a constant danger at any time, but in the presence of cholera must contribute to a large extent to the circumstances favouring the spread of the disease. The common washing place and the privy are adjacent, crowds of men and women can be seen struggling for water, washing their clothes, utensils and bodies at the same stand pipe.

With respect to the above observation the Municipal Reform Association had already brought the fact to the notice of the Municipal Commissioner in its letter No. c/66 dated 14th December last, pointing out the danger of such stand pipes in the spread of disease as people have to take water for drinking purposes from the same tap while some are bathing, some washing their clothes of every kind and others cleaning their utensils in the small space near the tap. One can imagine the quality of water filled in pots from such a place for drinking purposes, as a matter of fact for any other purposes, under these conditions. If any one, especially the members of the Corporation were to take the trouble of visiting the premises where there are one, two or three rooms tenements, they will observe that a very large number of people has to live under these insanitary conditions. Instead of considering our important suggestion in a sympathetic manner we received a reply from the Hydraulic Engineer saying that people waste water quite ignoring our suggestion as to the danger of allowing such things to be continued even for a single moment. It will be seen how inconsistent is the reply that people waste water when we read in papers complaints about the inadequate supply of water and specially the above graphic account of the Health Officer, when he says that crowds of men and women are seen to struggle for water, washing their clothes, utensils and bodies at the same stand pipe.

If these common stand pipes are also the sources for the spread of cholera and other diseases of a highly infectious character why did the Health Officer not propose amendments in the Building and Water Bye-laws of the Municipality are long? Why should he have simply mentioned the reasons that demic of cholera broke out and why should he have simply mentioned the reasons that common stand pipes are a source of danger for the spread of cholera, without trying to remedy the existing danger from such pipes, which had already been brought to the notice of the Municipal authorities by the Association? It is not known whether he has only recently in the present epidemic realised the danger from such pipes otherwise he could have stopped the evil long ago. If the Health Officer were to revise with his experience of these 16 years, if any, of the habits, customs and manners of the people, the Building and Water Bye-laws with regard to sufficient accommodation for washing and bathing places in every premises consistent with the habits and manners of the people, who live in one, two or three room tenements, he would be doing a great boon to the large middle and poorer classes, by removing the existing danger from such common stand pipes which are life and death to these voiceless people.—Yours, etc.

SUNDERRAO D. NAVALKAR,
Hon. Secretary,
Municipal Reform Association.
316, Princess Street, 23rd Dec.

## CHOLERA CAMPAIGN.

Under the auspices of the Currimbhoy Ibrahim Workmen's Institute a series of lectures on Cholera with the aid of Magic Lantern Slides is being delivered every evening, in the different localities of Parel. At these lectures, handbills giving full instructions about the precaution and cure of Cholera are freely distributed.

# BUREAUCRATIC HIGH-HANDEDNESS IN SIND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I request that you will feel interested to publish the following letter as a surprise to your readers to know the state of affairs in Shikarpur, Sind.

About ten days ago the District Magistrate of Sukkur had the pleasure of visiting the Honorary Magistrate's court at Shikarpur. The work was going on under the chairmanship of Seth Lunidasing Satramsing Bajaz, a millionaire of Shikarpur, when the District Magistrate made his appearance there. Forthwith the District Magistrate asked the chairman (the above mentioned seth), "How is it that you are an Honorary Magistrate? You are a Home Ruler, you were the chairman of the Reception committee of the Sind Provincial Conference, held at Shikarpur, you invited Mr. Pal to Shikarpur. Do you know Arabic-Sindhi?" "The chairman answered only to the last querry and said that he did not know it. The District Magistrate adopting the same attitude and tone said "I am going to move the Commissioner in Sind that you are not fit for the post. Do you promise to learn Arabic-Sindhi?" The sethia was stupified at this demeanour of the District Magistrate and said "Yes I shall learn it".

Now I put it to you, Mr. Editor, and to the readers of your paper kindly to answer the following questions in connection with the above incident.

1. Did you know that there was in existence the richest man of Shikarpur who would tolerate such a conduct on the part of the District Magistrate without a protest?
2. What is the cause of this?
3. Did the District Magistrate intend, with some ulterior object, to arrogate the powers of selection to himself, which really belonged to the Commissioner in Sind, and in view of the fact that the above sethia was recommended by his predecessor, much before the present District Magistrate had the honour of taking the charge was he justified in behaving in the manner he has done, and was not the District Magistrate presuming too much on the favour of the Commissioner in Sind when he said that he would have the name of the sethia expunged from the list of the honorary magistrates?
4. Did not the Commissioner in Sind Know when he appointed the above sethia as an Honorary Magistrate that he was a Home Ruler and that he had been a Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Sind Provincial Conference in the year 1916.
5. Do you know that there are in Sind judges and magistrates (Europeans) who do not know Arabic Sindhi? Are they therefore unfit to hold those appointments?

The sethia should have, no doubt, resented the conduct of the District Magistrate by throwing in his face the resignation of such an uncovetable job, there and then, but I believe that the District Magistrate anticipated what will happen and therefore very kindly perhaps, he indirectly wanted to impress upon the sethia his responsibilities and sense of duty, coupled with honour or the District Magistrate wanted to enjoy the farce thus enacted by him in the court of law where each Magisrate, sitting on the bench, is a representative of his Majesty, the Gracious King.

This conduct of the District Magistrate will form a crux of the series of events in Shikarpur but I dare say this will be sufficient to awaken the people, to the sense of self-respect in them.—Yours, etc.

"BEWILDERED".

# DISTURBANCE IN MADRAS.

## DRUNKARDS INDULGE IN FREE FIGHT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 26.

A serious disturbance occurred at Chintadripet when some men belonging to the Madras Artillery on Christmas day got drunk and indulged in a free fight in which lathis, brickbats, etc., were used. A few police constables, who happened to be near the locality, attempted to stop the disturbance but the men turned upon them and inflicted serious injuries on them, some of whom were taken to the general hospital. The Deputy Commissioner went to the spot and called out the military from Fort St. George and before the arrival of the military had the rioters arrested by the Divisional Police who quelled the disturbance. The Military took charge of the men belonging to the Artillery and took them to the fort to be dealt by the court martial and the other men who had been demobilised a couple of days previously were locked up by the police with the view of charging them before the Magistrate.

# CONSTABLE RUNS AMOK IN CALCUTTA.

## SHOOTS HIMSELF WITH HIS GUN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

Daroga Singh, a constable attached to Rangpur court, ran amok on Tuesday afternoon. He got upon the roof of the Collectorate buildings with a gun and twenty-five cartridges and began firing upon the people squatted on the ground. He wounded three people. Information was sent to Messrs. Cornish and Bell, Superintendent and Additional Superintendent of Police Rangpur, who arrived on the spot immediately. There was an exchange of volleys between the constable and the police officers a bullet hitting the constable on his left check. The man began to run about on the roof and then shot himself with his own gun and fell dead.

# JINNAH PEOPLE'S MEMORIAL HALL.

## PEOPLE'S ONE RUPEE FUND.

The following subscriptions are acknowledged:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Through Miss Desai from Messrs. Nanavatty Vevaina & Co. ..... | 50 |
| Through Home Rule League From Mr. G. M. Jani as per list:— | |
| Mr. Chhaganlal K. Pandya ..... | 15 |
| Mr. Manganlal K. Pandya ..... | 11 |
| Mr. Jarjivan M. Bhut ..... | 11 |
| Mr. Manishanker M. Vyas ..... | 2 |
| Mr. Bhanushanker K. ..... | 2 |
| Mr. Narsinhjee Samatsinhjee ..... | 2 |
| Mr. Jetashanker Premji ..... | 1 |
| Ghate Ganu Sonu ..... | 2 |
| Ghate Bala Ganu ..... | 1 |
| Mr. Chhaganlal Shanji Soni ..... | 2 |
| Mr. Raghunatt Deva Soni ..... | 2 |
| Mr. Jagannath S. Soni ..... | 2 |
| Mr. G. M. Jani ..... | 5 |
| Through Mr. Morharsing Rupsing... | 15 |
| Through Home Rule League ..... | 69 |
| Vithaldas Kisharilal Shekhari ..... | 1 |
| Ratansi Damji ..... | 25 |
| "An Admirer of None" ..... | 1 |

## TACTICS AT THE TOWN HALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir.—Mr. T. A. Kulkarni very audaciously comes out with an unbelievable tale that he was not at the Town Hall between 9-30 a.m. and 3 p.m., on the 11th December. I myself saw him on the steps of the Town Hall on the morning of that memorable day and again on the platform in the afternoon and he was actually pointing out his acquaintances who in his opinion were undesirable in the Town Hall. I was one of those who fell under his scrutinizing eyes and was recognised and pointed out by him and what your correspondent wrote about him is perfectly true. Probably between 9-30 and 3 he was busy gathering his band of "Citizens" of Bombay, for packing the Town Hall. I, as an old student of Mr. Kulkarni had great respect and reverence for him, but when I saw him with the roudies I was ashamed of calling him my past teacher, and my love and respect for him all vanished.—Yours, etc.,

A PAST STUDENT.
Bombay, Dec. 27.

# IMPROVEMENT TRUST AND ITS WAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I ask the favour of your kindly giving me a small space in a corner of your famous and widely circulated paper for the following fact, in the interest of the public?

There are a number of buildings acquired by the Bombay Improvement Trust and this Trust requires to be congratulated on doing this benevolent act of providing shelter for people of limited means; but at the same time, the ears of this Trust require to be wrung, for some of the buildings are in such a dilapidated state, that it is impossible to describe their condition. And it (the Trust) does not care a hang to put such buildings right, thereby save the inmates, or dismantle such rotten buildings, as soon as practable.

Last night, it being Xmas, a Xmas to have been enjoyed though fearfully at a high cost and after the struggle of 5 years' fighting, a portion of a small building, having one storey, with ceiling, dropped down; thank God, none of the inmates suffered anything; but, if there was no ceiling, the portion collapsed was sufficient enough to bury a large number of people. Cannot this respectable Trust devise any means to remedy these defects? Is it its only interest to collect rent? Are there any persons who are entrusted with this kind of work? Or, are these matters entrusted to irresponsible underlings only? Does it mean that Government can have no control over this? The whole of Parel has viewed the state of this collapse and to my greatest wonder, I have seen, not a single crow turning up, till the time of writing.

Sir, will you kindly move this subject, so that something might be done for the benefit of the public?—Yours, etc.,

D'CRUZ.
Bombay, Dec. 26.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE

**Royal Yakuti**

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the virile power and rectifies all urinary disorders. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees ten only (13s. 4d.). Postage extra. Dr. KALIDIDAS MOTIRAM. Rajkot Kathiawar, India.

**CULTURED TAILORS**
FOR CUSTOMERS OF
**CULTURED TASTE.**
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

# COMMERCIAL.

## CABLE QUOTATIONS.

### COTTON.

#### AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Dec. 23rd.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports | .. | .. | .. | 19,600 |
| " Exports to Great Britain | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " to Continent | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Futures at New York Jan. | .. | .. | .. | 29.17 |
| " " Mar. | .. | .. | .. | 28.14 |
| " " May. | .. | .. | .. | 27.40 |
| Spot Cotton at New York | .. | .. | .. | 32.10 |
| " Orleans | .. | .. | .. | 30.50 |
| Futures at New Orleans Jan. | .. | .. | .. | 29.04 |
| " " Mar. | .. | .. | .. | 27.86 |

## BOMBAY MARKTES.

### COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

DEC. 27.

We have had numerous fluctuations in the local market during the past week, the highest and lowest prices for fully good Broach April-May having been Rs. 675 and Rs. 636. It has been noticeable that each decline has been followed by a fairly substantial recovery, sometimes on the same day, and opportunities have offered of making a fair profit. We are still averse to selling Broach, as in our opinion the market for this description will eventually rule much higher than present prices, and recoveries after declines are too quick to enable successful bear operations. We therefore, continue to advise purchases on declines, following the market down, if necessary, on each drop of Rs. 15 to Rs. 20. There is likely to be difficulty later on in tenders against Broach contracts owing to staple, and of the other descriptions tenderable against Fully Good Broach contracts there will be very little cotton available to tender. A fairly large business has been done in which export houses have been sellers, but such sales are probably as hedges against up-country purchases, and will be liquidated a little later on. At present sentiment is generally bullish, and though we shall no doubt see fluctuations on profit taking and hedge selling, the tendency will gradually be upwards as the season progresses. This morning Fully Good Broach April-May opened at Rs. 667 and after fluctuations gave way to Rs. 650 this being the rate at about 2-45 p.m. Closing quotations are given below.

### QUOTATIONS 6 P. M

| | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fully Good M. G. Broach | .. | April-May .. | 654 |
| Fully Good M. G. Bengal | .. | Dec.-Jan. .. | 506 |
| Fine M. G. Oomras | .. | " .. | 580 |

### COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

QUOTATIONS, 27TH DEC 1918.

| | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fully Good M G Broach | .. | April-May .. | 649 |
| Fully Good M G Bengal | .. | Dec.-Jan. .. | 508 |
| Fine M G Oomras | .. | " .. | 576 |
| Fully Good M G Oomras | .. | " .. | 538 |

### READY QUOTATIONS.

| Description. | Super fine. | Fine. | F. G. | Good. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M.G. Bengal .. | 538 | 523 | 508 | 498 | Ready. |
| M.G. Sind-Punjab | 531 | 516 | 501 | 491 | " |
| M.G. Khamgaon Akola | 590 | 583 | 573 | 553 | " |
| M.G. Khandesh | 555 | 546 | 538 | 523 | " |

### RECEIPTS OF COTTON.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season:—

| Growths. | For week ending 26th December 1918. | Total to date since September 1st. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1918. | 1917. |
| | Bales | Bales | Bales. |
| Khandesh .. .. | 3 154 | 29,028 | 67,129 |
| Central India .. .. | 3,644 | 10 262 | 9,413 |
| Barsee and Nugger .. | 3,130 | 13 399 | 13,721 |
| Hyderabad Gaorani .. | 1 953 | 8,204 | 6,761 |
| Berar .. .. | 13 810 | 65,349 | 61 421 |
| Central Provinces .. | 7,130 | 38 981 | 10 694 |
| Total Comras.. | 37 821 | 164.853 | 195,139 |
| Dholleras .. .. | 689 | 16 426 | 18,434 |
| Broach .. | 667 | 1,335 | 1 893 |
| Compta and Dharwar .. | 675 | 26 617 | 40 483 |
| Westerns-Northerns .. | Nil | 31 842 | 35,994 |
| Bengals { N.W. Provinces | 6 048 | 50,917 | 59 958 |
| Bengals { Rajputana .. | 463 | 2,125 | 3.878 |
| Sind, Punjab .. .. | 17 82 | 70 819 | 21 462 |
| Cocanada .. .. | 103 | 2,682 | 7,831 |
| Persian .. .. | 48 | 1,137 | 9 |
| Tinnevelly & Cambodia .. | 696 | 36 528 | 8,654 |
| American .. .. | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Egyptian .. .. | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Other sorts .. .. | Nil | 6,243 | 5,288 |
| Total .. | 64.282 | 429 817 | 398 513 |


IMPORTANT MACHINERIES FOR SALE

Best English Lathes from 6' to 28'
Heavy type Planing [illegible]hines.
Pulley Turning Lathes
Radial Drilling Machines.
Middle Size Drilling Machines.
Robinson's Wood Planing Machines.
Wooden Lathes.
Derrick's Crane.
Wheel Cutting Machines.
Looms from 24" to 60" of Standard English Make.
Spinning Machineries of all descriptions.
Gins & Cotton Presses.
Complete sets of Electric Installations for 30 lights.
Diesel Oil Engine of 80 B.H.P.
Paxman's Steam Engine of 300 B.H.P.

For further particulars and prices apply to:

E. K. PALIA & CO.
72-76, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY


## WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Dec. 27th—5-30 p.m.

| Ready. | Bazar Terms. Rs. as. p. | Rail Delivery Rs. as. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat White Delhi 70-80 .. | 77 0 0 | 11 5 0 |
| " " Cawnpore 70-80 .. | 76 0 0 | 11 4 0 |
| " " Karachi Bazar .. .. | 76 0 0 | 11 4 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .. .. | 11 0 0 | 11 8 0 |
| " " Cawnpore .. .. | 11 0 0 | 11 8 0 |
| " Yellow Cawnpore .. | 12 0 0 | 12 8 0 |
| Linseed Brown Bold .. .. | 13 0 0 | 13 8 0 |
| " " Thin .. .. | 12 10 0 | 13 0 0 |
| Teelseed White 85-15 .. .. | 100 0 0 | .... |
| " Gajar 75-25 .. .. | 95 0 0 | .... |
| " Gajar 50-50 .. .. | 90 0 0 | .... |
| " Black .. .. | 85 0 0 | .... |
| Poppyseed, White .. .. | 15 12 0 | 16 0 0 |
| Groundnut .. .. | 95 0 0 | .... |
| Mowraseed .. .. | 7 4 0 | .... |
| Barley .. .. | 47 0 0 | 7 4 0 |
| Castorseed .. .. | 95 0 0 | 13 4 0 |
| Forwards | Rs. as. p. | |
| Wheat April-May .. .. | 9 8 0 | |
| Linseed May .. .. | 14 4 6 | |

## BOMBAY & CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 27th.

| | Rate per 1-6. Rs. as. p. |
|---|---|
| Davids No. 10 .. .. .. .. .. | 1 1 0 |
| Shapurji No. 10 .. .. .. .. | 1 0 4 |
| Simplex No 10 .. .. .. .. | 0 15 12 |
| Currimbhais No. 12½ .. .. .. | 1 0 12 |
| Light Houses No. 64 .. .. .. | 0 14 0 |

## BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec 27th.

| | Market Rates |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphs .. .. .. .. .. | 1 5 15/16 |
| Bank Demand .. .. .. .. .. | 1 6 1 |
| 4 mos. Acceptance 3 m/s. .. .. .. | 1 6 9/16 |
| Fcs. Demand .. .. .. .. .. | 193½ |
| American Dollars .. .. .. .. .. | 278½ |
| Hongkong .. .. .. .. .. | 256½ |
| Shnaghai .. .. .. .. .. | 348½ |
| Japan .. .. .. .. .. | 148½ |
| Singapore .. .. .. .. .. | 167½ |

Market Steady

## BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Dec. 27th.

| | | Total up-to-date. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| War Bonds Rs. .. | Rs. .. | .. |
| Cash Certificates " | 5,269-12 " | 7,58,298-12 |
| Total .. | 6,269-12 | 7,58,298-12 |

## INCOME TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As will be noticed since the floatation of 5 per cent. and 5½ per cent. War Bonds, 3½ per cent. Government Paper has gone very low and investors are at a loss to know as to how to get rid of this class of security unless it fetched a good price in the open market as there are hardly any private offers forthcoming with a reasonable figure. The rate of interest offered is also poor comparing with the rate paid on War Bonds which yield 2 per cent. more. Besides no income tax is charged on interest paid on War Bonds, while interest on 3½ per cent. Paper is paid "less income tax" which is charged at the rate of one anna in a rupee all round. Will it not be possible for Government, and the Finance Minister especially, at this time to put the 3½ per cent. Paper and other similar security, I mean, 3 per cent. Paper, though investors in some are very few, on the same footing as the War Bonds and charge no income tax whatever. It will be really businesslike as many holders in 3½ per cent. Paper are loosers regarding interest on which income tax is charged which it looks to all eyes a sin that has been committed in thus investing their funds in 3½ per cent. holding. Many investors in 3½ per cent. Paper are poor people with very limited means and who are solely depending on the interest it fetches and as such to loose 2 per cent. interest and pay income tax at one anna in a rupee is a serious punishment for them for assisting Government in their 3½ per cent. loan issue. To popularise the Paper and to bring it on a normal figure the only way left to Government I believe is now to adopt without hesitation the above suggestion and relieve the poor investors of 3½ per cent. holding to a certain level.

Further, it will not be much, I fancy if interest on all Government securities is made payable quarterly instead of half-yearly as at present. This will surely induce many fresh investors to go for Government securities and thus popularise them. There are many, almost all, solely depending on such interest, and which is the only source left open to them to maintain themselves in absence of any other honest support and it is really a hardship to them to wait for 6 complete months. I am afraid Government will be at a loss to a certain extent, but not much although the work involved at present might be much. But there are advantages too. Many investors in Government securities, whom the writer had a chance to speak or discuss on their merits and demerits spoke not only favourably of this suggestion, but greatly cherished it and it is now left to Government to see it carried out without further unnecessary delay.

Will the banks also which receive deposits fixed for 12 months, be so good as to see their way to pay interest on such money half-yearly? This will be a great boon to the general public placing funds in fixed deposit and it is a hardship to them also to wait for 12 complete months till they get the accumulated interest. The principal is lodged at a 12 months' contract and there is nothing difficult or unbusinesslike for the banks to pay interest half-yearly on money placed with them at a 12 months' contract.—Yours, etc.,

G. A. TURKHUD.

Bombay, Dec. 27.

## SECOND STUDENT'S CONVENTION.

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the Second Convention of the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation, to be held in Poona, was held on Wednesday, the 18th instant, when the following office-bearers were elected: Chairman:—Mr. V. G. Gadgil; Vice-Chairman:—Miss Sampson; Jt. Hon. Secretaries:—Messrs. C. R. Oza, R. S. Vaidya, M. N. Desai, G. B. Nare and V. S. Divekar; and Jt. Hon. Treasurers:—Messrs. H. P. Dasai, V. M. Bhagwat, V. G. Gadgil and V. S. Divekar.

The dates of the Convention are fixed as 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th of January, 1919. Sir Rash Behari Ghose has been elected to preside. Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar and Mr. M. R. Jayakar will address the Convention on 12th and 14th January respectively.

The following donations have been received for the Convention:—Seth Narottam Morarjee, Rs. 30; Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Rs. 30; Seth Hansraj Pragjee, Rs. 25; Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Rs. 10; Mr. L. G. Khare, Rs. [illegible]; and Dr. M. B. Welkar, Rs. 10. Total Rs. 115.

Seth Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Sir Narayan Chandavarkar have promised Rs. 151 and Rs. 15 respectively.

# SPORTING NEWS.

## BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

### FOURTH EXTRA MEETING.

(To be run on Wednesday, 1st January, 1919.)

The Entries which closed at 4 p.m., Friday, 27th December, are:—

THE NEW YEAR PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Mr. K. Shinde's bl e h Black Walnut, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch nth am g Forward III, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g Primrose Morn, aged.
Mr. A. S. Moloobhoy's b e g Cresset, 4 years.
Mr. Pine's br e m Bellicose, 4 years.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's bl e h Triple Alliance, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g e g Patrick, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Waynflete, 5 years.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's br e g Mordennis, 4 years.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b e h Summer Thyme, 6 years.
Messrs. J. Stewart and Guthrie's ch e h Roi d'Ecosse, 5 years.

THE LINGFIELD PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Messrs. J. K. Irani and George's b e g King's Head, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e h Lemon, 3 years.
Messrs. R. D. Sethna and Frank's ch e m Foolish Fancy, 6 years.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's b e h Mazboot, aged.
Mr. Pine's br e m Bellicose, 4 years.
Mr. A. Hope's b e m Glasebury, 5 years.
Mr. A. Hope's b e g Kim III, 6 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's ch e m Dress, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Waynflete, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s bl e g Black Kite, 6 years.
Mr. Kelso's b e m Miss Rothestone, aged.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b e g County Cricket, 5 years.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b e m Enchantment, 4 years.
Mr. Downe's b e g Treddle, 4 years.
Mr. Garrick's b e h Vice Chamberlain, 4 years.
Aga Coochick Shah's b e g Binfield Grove, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch e h Javelin (late Bedspread), 6 years.

THE LEWES PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Messrs. J. K. Irani and George's b e m Arles, 4 years.
Miss H. F. Petit's b e m Belle Syme, 3 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e g Sunglare, 3 years.
Mr. S. D. Magrabi's br e m Fine Trout, 4 years.
Mr. Pitt's b e g Servian, 6 years.
Mr. Toogood's br e m South Star, 3 years.
Capt. Sirdar M. N. Sitole's ch e g Arras, 4 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e g Johnnie H, 4 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g First Exchange, 4 years.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's bl e m Memento, 5 years.
Mr. J. H. Crawford's b e g Trostan, 3 years.
Mr. J. Merven's b e m Mousme, 4 years.
Mr. D. C. Cooper's b e m Rare Ruby, 3 years.
Mr. T. Tejpal's b e m Adelaide II, aged.
Mr. T. Tejpal's b e m Glass Rock, 5 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's ch e m Japonette, 3 years.
Mrs. D. C. Robinson's b e g Dollet, 6 years.
Mr. Heath's ch e m Lady James, aged.
Mr. Heath's b e g Lucky Thought, 5 years.

THE MARINE LINES PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. N. R. Bolia's b a h Mooltan, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Sparrow Hawk, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b a h Royal Court, aged.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Nassau, 6 years.
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's g a h Angler, 13-3½, 6 years.
Mr. Reuben Solomon's b a h Dictate, 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Kayid, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Dartmoor, 13-3½, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Anaiza, 14-0, aged.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b a h Lord Roseberry, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's g a h Tawdry, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Money Gold, aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Mandil, 14-0, aged.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's g a h Good Morning, 13-2½, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's b a h Collingwood, 6 years.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch a h Durban, 13-3, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's g a h Dandelion, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's g a h Dowlat, 5 years.
Mr. Guthrie's b a h Confidence, aged.

THE NOVICE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs. (on Round Course).

Mr. M. Goculdass' b a h Le Grand, 14-0, 3 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Grey Renard, 13-2½, 3 years.
Mr. Arnold's b a h Hurricane, 14-0, 3 years.
Messrs. H. Kadum and S. D. Magrabi's ch a h Shirvin, 5 years.
Mr. Husain Kadum's br a h Wahid, 3 years.
Mr. Diamond's ch a h Eastern Star, 6 years.
Mr. Smyke's b a h Sannayet, 14-0, 6 years.
Mr. Hesan's g a h Honest Beauty, 4 years.
Mr. Hesan's ch a h Harkaway, 4 years.
Mr. Syed Ahmed Mahomed's g a h Benares, 3 years.
Mr. A. H. Abba's b a h Governor, 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. Abdu Raza Khan's b a h Flower King, 14-0, 6 years.
Mr. Valijee Moosajee's b a h Congratulation, 3 years.
Mr. Bomanjee Khoodabux's b a h Takte Jamshed, 2 years.
Mr. A. K. Essa's ch a h Truepenny, 13-3½, 3 years.
Mr. Smyke's g a h Beta, 13-2½, 3 years.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's br a h America, 13-3, 3 years.
Mr. Shookraga Mahmood's b a h Kherallab, 3 years.
Mr. Shookraga Mahmood's g a h Tiger, 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. Baaker Saleh's b a h Gendarme, 6 years.
Mr. Baaker Saleh's g a h Legacy, 3 years.
Mr. S. D. Magrabi's ch a h Sher-e-Babar, 13-3½, 3 years.
Mr. S. D. Magrabi's g a h Solid Silver, 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. Downe's b a h Krushan, 14-0, 4 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h Shakir, 13-2½, 3 years.
Mr. Esmail Mahomed's b a h Amber, 13-2½, 4 years.
Mr. Selim's ch a h Howrah, 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. J. V. Paisley's ch a h Charity, 13-3½, 2 years.
Dr. H. M. Bux's g a h Faith, 13-2, 3 years.
Messrs. Bomanjee Khoodabux and Abbas Rehman's g a h Ornament, 13-3½, 3 years.
Mr. T. H. Shroff's b a h Historian, 14-0, 6 years.
Mr. A. K. Khoomaye's g a h Mauritius, 14-0, 4 years.
Mr. A. K. Khoomaye's g a h Freville, 13-1½, 3 years.
Mr. Sneff bin Gazal's g a h Nasriyeh, 3 years.
Mr. Sneff bin Gazal's b a h Pekin, 13-3½, 3 years.
Messrs. Khalaf bin Saif and Syed Ahmed's ch a h Dublin, 13-3, 3 years.
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's ch a h New Year, 13-2, 3 years.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's g a h Loyalty, 13-3½, 3 years.
Messrs. S. R. A. Wahab and M. Shaffi's g a h Asfoor, 3 years.
Messrs. S. R. A. Wahab and M. Shaffi's b a h Shahzada, 14-0, 5 years.
Mr. Felice's ch a h Red Flower, 14-0, 2 years.
Mr. Felice's b a h Kitchener, 13-3½, 3 years.
Dr. S. V. Kandalkar's b a h Paladin, 6 years.
Dr. S. A. Aziz's g a h Majestic Balm, 13-3½, 3 years.
Dr. Hassoon Alwan's b a h Sadak, 13-2½, 3 years.
Dr. Ebrahim Kadum's b a h Peace Day, 13-2½, 4 years.
Messrs. Mahmood Shirazee and Yas Khadayer's b a h Baktiari, 14-0, 2 years.
Messrs. M. Shaffi and Jawad Mahomed's b a h Golshan, 14-0, 4 years.
Messrs. M. Shaffi and Jawad Mahomed's b a h Mumtaz, 13-2½, 3 years.
Messrs. Abdoola Mana and M. Nusserwanjee's ch a h Gold Cup, 13-3½, 3 years.
Mr. Abdoola Mana's g a h Tardeo, 3 years.
Mr. A. M. Shaffi's g a h Markhor, 3 years.
Mr. A. M. Shaffi's b a h Chunqiz, 13-2½, 2 years.
Mr. Ali Rummah's b a h Elmore, 3 years.
Mr. Felice's g a h Grey Hero, 3 years.
Aga Coochick Shah's ch a h Helios, 13-2, 6 years.
Mr. Heath's g a h Sir Visto, 5 years.
Messrs. Howard and Alfred's ch a h Any Distance, 3 years.
Mr. Yussuff Sheriff's b a h Pine Apple, 13-3, 3 years.
Mr. A. K. Koomaye's g a h Retainer, 5 years.
Messrs. Ahmed Hazanay and Ebrahim Deeb's ch a h Spark, 13-3, 4 years.

THE DERBY PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr. M. Goculdass' br e g Sunglare, 3 years.
Mr. Bennett's b eb h Bahadur, 5 years.
Mr. Pine's b e g Batten (late Parvus), aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e g Johnnie H, 4 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's b e g Saunterer, aged.
Mr. Arnold's b e g Nice Bird (late Sentimentalist), 4 years.
Mr. Framroze Cowasjee's b e g Nice Gun, 4 years.
Mr. T. Tejpal's b e m Adelaide II, aged.
Mr. T. Tejpal's b e m Glass Rock, 5 years.
Mr. A. J. De Souza's br e g Byculla, 4 years.

NOTICE.

Owners and Trainers are reminded that the entries for the Bombay 5th Extra Meeting, will close at 4 p.m. to-day.

## "BY THE COMPANY YOU KEEP."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall thank you to give me some space for the following few lines in your esteemed paper and oblige.

The memorable Town Hall meeting of the 11th instant has been a very valuable eye-opener to the public of Bombay and people now know full well, whom to trust and whom not. It seems Mr. T. A. Kulkarni, an esteemed Social worker and an erudite teacher, has been wailing for some time past through the medium of several papers for having associated with 'bad company.' He has attempted to represent to the public that he was not one of the active "Wire-pullers" of the Town Hall meeting, an indirect confession, and was not present between 9-30 a.m. to 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the place of the meeting. But the authentic and trustworthy letter of Mr. Lakhmidas Raojee Tairsee, giving the purport of the conversation that passed between him and Mr. Kulkarni, leaves one beyond a shred of doubt that Mr. Kulkarni was one of the 'worthies' of the Town Hall meeting, who took glory in associating themselves with the "mavalis" of Cassum Mitha and other evil genuises in trampling under foot the elementary right of citizenship. The present writer had a talk with Mr. Kulkarni some days back in connection with the same, when he told Mr. Kulkarni straight to his face that he was one of the 'actives' on that day and has, still, an honest belief he saw Mr. Kulkarni on the steps of the Town Hall on the day of the meeting guiding the "scum" under his worthy and able, General, Mr. N. M. Josini.

The real cause of this cry on the part of Mr. Kulkarni is not far to seek. The public are aware that he is standing as a candidate for D Ward at the ensuing Municipal Election. The public and timely exposure of the "ignoble" part he played on the 11th, has made Mr. Kulkarni totter and has cost him the support, which he expected from the voters of Girgaum Ward. Hence the cry raised by him. Mr. Kulkarni is, no doubt, a man of great capacities and capabilities for work; but he must not forget that trifling with public opinion cannot now be tolerated lightly, and that the "Age of Hypocrites and Sycophants" is gone. It is a matter of great surprise, as well as regret, how Mr. Kulkarni, who takes a legitimate pride in being a teacher, should have forgotten the simple lesson of the "Parrot and the Crows", the moral of which he must have so very loudly impressed on the minds of his pupils.

In conclusion, I should draw the attention of the voters of different wards, especially the graduates and the sensible landlords, to exercise their vote at the ensuing Municipal Election in favour of such leaders, as Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Drs. M. B. Velkar and D. D. Sathaye and others, who can never be dreamt of compromising public will to the whim of the bureaucracy.—Yours, etc.,

PROGRESSIVE.

## HOW SOLDIERS ARE TREATED.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There is a great discontentment amongst the regular soldiers of to-day. Before the War a certain percentage of soldiers were allowed to take their discharge in India, and were helped by their Commanding Officer. But now if a solider puts up an application for discharge in India he is told (not too politely) to await his turn to go with his group.

A few days ago several regular soldiers with at least 9 years' service in India put up to be discharged on the plea of having employments to go to. These are calmly put on one side, and Commanding Officers will not give preferences to these men. May I ask why this should occur when it's to the British Government's interest to have a good reserve of British subjects in India?

Also may I ask what they intend doing, and when they are going to release the regular soldier who came up voluntarily? I believe since the armistice was signed a great number have been released in England.—Yours, etc.

AN OLD CONTEMPTIBLE.

Dec. 25.


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"We may well be grateful to this young poet who has given us a glimpse of the Indian soul in a shape we can understand.....Harindranath Chattopadhyay shows forth the spirit of the Nation taking form and shape in the divine gift of songs."—*United India.*

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"Nor is the mysticism of the poems less striking, whether it be found in the trumpet-blast of the sonnet entitled "The God of Warriors" or in the flute-like lament of "My Unlaunched Boat"; in the light melody of "Messages" or the deep organ-notes of "Ecstasy."—*Indian Patriot.*

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"Throughout the poems there is a wealth of imagery, a distinct suggestion of rich perfumes, the heavy scent of eastern blossoms, mingled with the fragrance of the rose, which is alien to the West, but kindred to the East. One is reminded of Shelley's magnificent "I arise from dreams of thee" with its eastern atmosphere, but what to Shelley must ultimately have been a device, comes of course naturally to Mr. Chattopadhyay. But he shares with Shelley and Keats, in some indefinable manner, that secret of youth, which it is given to few to know. Therefore we unhesitatingly give him his place among the poets, and pray earnestly that he may in later volumes, fulfil the brilliant promise of his youth."—*Commonweal.*

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# EDUCATION OF MAHOMEDANS.

## THEIR NEEDS AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

## SIR IBRAHIM RAHIMTULLAH'S ADDRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SURAT, Dec. 27.

The thirty-second session of the All-India Mahomedan Educational Conference commenced at 2-30 p.m., the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah, presiding. In the spacious decorated pandal seven hundred delegates and over fifteen hundred visitors including Hindus, Parsis and others were present. In the beginning prayers were offered in Arabic the whole audience standing. The President was supported on the platform by the Hon. Mr. Barodawala, Messrs. Shaikh Abdullah and Mahomed Ali of Aligarh College; Nawab Syed Ali Hasan of Lucknow, Mr. Hydari, Mr. Munshi, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, the Hon. Mr Haroon Jaffer, Mr. Dellvi, Mr. Shaikh, and Mr. Sherbani. Mr. Edroos, Deputy Collector read an address in Urdu. the Hon. Mr. Barodawala then read his address in the course of which he referred to the backwardness of the present Musalmans in education, the causes of which were poverty, apathy of the people and prejudices against English learning. He suggested founding scholarships and hostels for Mahomedan students. He referred to the recent Government grant of one lakh of rupees for the education of Sind Mahomedans. He said he was not in favour of separate schools for Mahomedans. There were great advantages in rubbing shoulders with the students of other communities but there ought to be room enough for them, otherwise separate institutions were necessary. He dilated upon the importance of commercial education. Religious education in his opinion must go with secular simultaneously.

After being duly proposed and elected Sir Ibrahim delivered his Presidential address which was punctuated with cheers. Both the principal speeches were also read in Urdu. The Subjects Committee were then appointed and the conference was adjourned till to-morrow morning.

This evening the Nawab of Surat gave a garden party to the President and delegates.

### PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

In the course of his presidential address at the 32nd Sessions of the Muhammadan Educational Conference held yesterday at Surat, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola said:—

The present occasion is, as you are well aware, of special significance. The world is moving forward at a tremendous pace and democracy is coming into its own. The British Government has declared that the goal of British rule in India is "responsible government," and reforms have been announced to lead the people of this country towards the attainment of that aim in due course. It behoves the Musalmans of this country to devote all their energies towards the acquisition of knowledge so that they may be able on the ground of merit, and merit alone, to take their rightful place in a self-governing India. It is humiliating to be always in need of special protection, and it must be the ambition of every one amongst you to spare no effort to rise as expeditiously as possible to a position which your community is legitimately entitled to in the public life of this country.

### ISLAM AND KNOWLEDGE.

It has been a great puzzle to me to know the causes which have contributed to the continued backwardness of the Moslem community in educational matters. I do not think that it can for a moment be contended that the Mussulmans of India are in any way intellectually inferior to the members of any of the sister communities. There is, therefore, no reason why the progress achieved by others should not be attained by the Moslems of India. The question then arises whether there is anything in our religion which militates against our educational advancement. I have been told, on several occasions, in the course of many years, that there is a firm belief in many quarters that education in foreign languages results in a Mussalman losing his faith in his religion. The priestly classes are reported to have discouraged the study of English on this ground. It is a happy augury for the future that the evil efforts of such preaching are gradually wearing off. I understand, however, that there is still a substantial element adhering to this view, and it appears therefore necessary to deal with this aspect at some length on the present occasion. A Musalman is staunch to his faith, and it is essential to remove any lurking doubt in his mind that Islam discourages the study of foreign languages. On the contrary, it lays down most emphatically the obligation to acquire knowledge wherever it can be found. You are all aware of the recognised saying of our revered Prophet (on whom be peace) that Musalmans should acquire knowledge even if they have to go to China for doing so. Those who have tried to study the subject must have been convinced that it is a gross libel on the faith of Islam to say that it discourages foreign studies. If the intention was that religious education should alone be acquired, as is contended in some quarters, then the reference to China is inexplicable. During the life-time of our revered Prophet, Islamic religious literature was confined to a small part of Arabia, and it was futile to ask Musalmans to go to China if necessary in search of knowledge, if religious education was alone intended. It must be remembered that travelling was most difficult in those days, and it must have been with the deliberate intention of emphasising the necessity of acquiring knowledge, at any sacrifice, wherever it can be found, in its best form, that such a far-off country as China was specifically indicated. I think this is a complete answer to all those who still preach that the admonition of our revered Prophet was meant only for religious education. There is ample historical evidence to show that such a restricted interpretation of the saying is totally untenable. It is perfectly true that religious education must be acquired by every one claiming to be a Musalman, and it is my intention to deal with this subject at a later stage of my speech. Suffice it to say at present that the teachings of Islam emphatically lay down not only that religious education is necessary, but that secular knowledge should also be acquired. The most effective answer which can be given to the libel referred to is by examining historical records of the times of the revered Prophet Mahomed and his contemporaries, followed during subsequent centuries in various Moslem countries.

### PAST ACHIEVEMENTS.

The first authority which I will quote is J. J. Poole. In his "Studies in Mahomedanism" he says:

"Mahomedanism, which owes so much to its founder, owes this also to the Prophet, that he, by his marvellous work, the Koran, introduced a new style in literature, and gave an impetus to the study of noble thoughts and sublime truths.

"All scholars agree in stating that the Koran is a marvellous literary production, and I must say from my own diligent study of it, of late years, that I have been astonished at its wealth of diction, and the majestic swing of the sentences, which, apart from the teaching, carry one away with admiration of the talents of the Prophet. . . . There can be no doubt that the noble diction and transcendental teaching of the Koran have had untold influence over subsequent literary efforts in all Moslem countries.

"In the days immediately succeeding the demise of the great Prophet, wars and rumours of wars interfered with the widespread cultivation of Belles-Letters, but the desire to study and compose was strong in many minds; and of Ali, the son-in-law of Mohammed, we read that he was the first Caliph to protect and encourage national literature. This Price was a scholar himself, and many of his wise maxims and shrewd proverbs have been preserved and published in a book called "The Sentences of Ali." It is a remarkable work, and deserves to be more widely known and read in the Dest."

### GIBBON'S TESTIMONY.

I will now draw your attention to brief extracts from Gibbon's standard historical work, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire":—

"The teachers of wisdom are the true luminaries and legislators of a world which, without their aid, would again sink in ignorance and barbarism. The zeal and curiosity of Abbas; their rivals, the Fatimites of Africa and the Ommiades of Spain, were the patrons of the learned, as well as the commanders of the faithful; the same royal prerogative was claimed by their independent emirs in the provinces; and their emulation diffused the taste and the rewards of science from Samarcand and Bochara to Fez and Cordova. The visir of a Sultan consecrated a sum of two hundred thousand pieces of gold to the foundation of a college at Bagdad, which he endowed with an annual revenue of fifteen thousand dinars. The fruits of instruction were communicated, perhaps at different times, to six thousand disciples of every degree, from the son of the noble to that of the mechanic; a sufficient allowance was provided for the indigent scholars; and the merit or industry of the professors was repaid with adequate stipends In every city the productions of Arabic literature were copied and collected by the curiosity of the studious and the vanity of the rich. A private doctor refused the invitation of the sultan of Bochara, because the carriage of his books would have required four hundred camels. The royal library of the Fatimites consisted of one hundred thousand manuscripts, elegantly transcribed and splendidly bound, which were lent, with jealousy or avarice, to the students of Cairo. Yet this collection must appear moderate, if we can believe that the Ommiades of Spain had formed a library of six hundred thousand volumes, forty-four of which were employed in the mere catalogue. Their capital, Cordova, with the adjacent towns of Malaga, Almeria, and Murcia, had given birth to more than three hundred writers, and above seventy public libraries were opened in the cities of the Andalusian kingdom. The age of Arabian learning continued about five hundred years, till the great irruption of the Moguls, and was coeval with the darkest and most slothful period of European annals; but, since the sun of science has arisen in the West, it should seem that the Oriental studies have languished and declined. . . . The sages of Greece were translated and illustrated in the Arabic language, and some treatises, now lost in the original, have been recovered in the versions of the East, which possessed and studied the writings of Aristotle and Plato, of Euclid and Apollonius, of Ptolemy, Hippocrates, and Galen."

I should like particularly to invite your attention to the historic fact that the sages of Greece were translated and illustrated in the Arabic language, and that the Moslems studied the writings of Aristotle, and Plato, of Euclid and Apollonius of Ptolemy, Hippocrates and Galen. It must be observed that they could not have accomplished this without a thorough study of Greek, to them a foreign language.

The next quotation which I will trouble you with is from the Story of Nations series. "The Moors in Spain," by S. Lane Poole:—

"Beautiful as were the palaces and gardens of Cordova, her claims to admiration in higher matters were no less strong.

The mind was as lovely as the body. Her professors and teachers made her the centre of European culture; students would come from all parts of Europe to study under her famous doctors, and even the nun Hroswitha, far away in her Saxon convent of Gandersheim, when she told of the martyrdom of St. Eulogius, could not refrain from singing the praises of Cordova, 'the brightest splendour of the world.' Every branch of science was seriously studied there, and medicine received more and greater additions by the discoveries of the doctors and surgeons of Andalusia than it had gained during all the centuries that had elapsed since the days of Galen. Albucasis (or Abu-l-Kasim Khalaf, to give him his proper name) was a notable surgeon of the eleventh century, and some of his operations coincided with the present practice. Avenzoar (Ibn Zohr) a little later made numerous important medical and surgical discoveries. Ibn Beytar, the botanist, travelled all over the East to find medicinal herbs, on which he wrote an exhaustive treatise; and Averroes, the philosopher, formed the chief link in the chain which connects the philosophy of ancient Greece with that of mediaeval Europe. Astronomy, geography, chemistry, natural history—all were studied with ardour at Cordova; and as for the graces of literature, there never was a time in Europe when poetry became so much the speech of everybody, when people of all ranks composed those Arabic verses which perhaps suggested models for the ballads and canzonettes of the Spanish minstrels and the troubadours of Province and Italy.

".....In arts, sciences, and civilization generally, the Moorish city of Cordova was indeed 'the brightest splendour of the world.'"

I have quoted the above extracts to shew to what height arts, science and literature were carried in those days by people professing your faith.

### MRS. BESANT'S TRIBUTE.

I do not know whether you are already tired of the several quotations which I have read out to you, but if you will permit me to give you one more extract which is in the nature of a summary of the whole Moslem period in the direction of Moslem educational progress, I should like to trespass further upon your patience to that extent. I am encouraged to make this quotation not only because it is an admirable summary of the period, but also because it contains a reference to Indian Moslems' contribution towards the development of art and literature. It is from a lecture on "Islam in the light of Theosophy" by Mrs. Besant:—

"Taken as religion, it is often unfairly attacked because it is utterly misunderstood as to the greatness of its Prophet and the nobility of his teachings to the world. Oftentimes in the West you find attacks on Islam made on the ground that it is fanatically persecuting and not progressive; or on the ground that the position of woman in Islam is not such as it should be; on the ground that it does not encourage learning, science and intellectual endeavour. These are the three chief attacks which the Westerns make against Islam. I want, towards the conclusion of what I have to say, to show you that these attacks are not justified by the teachings of the Prophet, and are controverted by the services which Islam has rendered to the world. It is true that to-day Islam does not stand before the world as the exponent of high learning, of great intellectual endeavours, but that is not due to the fault of the teachings but rather to the neglecting of them. Islam has suffered, as all the other religions of the world have suffered, because its followers are unworthy of its Founder.

"Muhammad the Prophet was an unlearned man, as the world counts learning. Over and over again he calls himself the 'illiterate Prophet,' and his followers regard Al Quran as a standing miracle, vindicating his claim as a divine Messenger, since it is written in the most perfect Arabic. Yet unlearned himself, he places learning in the first rank of the things to be desired. He says:

'Acquire knowledge; for he who acquires it in the way of the Lord performs an act of piety; who speaks of knowledge, praises God; who seeks it, address God; who dispenses instruction in it, bestows alms; and who imparts it to its fitting objects, performs an act of devotion to God. Knowledge enables its possessor to distinguish what is forbidden from what is not, it lights the way to heaven; it is our friend in the desert, our society in solitude, our companion when bereft of friends; it guides us to happiness; it sustains as in misery; it is our ornament in the company of friends; it serves as an armour against our enemies. With knowledge, the servant of God rises to the height of goodness and to a noble position, associates with sovereigns in this world, and attains to the perfection of happiness in the next.'

"So again, with a just discrimination of values, this Teacher, for whom so many died, declares:

"'The ink of the scholar is more precious than the blood of the martyr.'

"This sentence should be emblazoned in letters of gold on the wall of every school established by Musalmans, for the children of Islam have ever rushed joyously to martyrdom but in late centuries—things are rapidly changing now—they have honoured scholars but little.

"Ali, the beloved son-in-law of the Prophet, gave a noble definition of science:

"'The essence of science is the enlightenment of the heart; truth is its principal object; inspiration its guide; reason its accepter; God its inspirer; the words of man its utterer.'

"It was these lofty views of the value of learning which led to the philosophy of the Saracens, the science of the Moors. When it is charged against Islam that it is not progressive, that its people lag behind other nations in the value set on learning and science, its assailants, unless they ignore history, should surely seek for some other reason than the religion itself to account for the stagnation of the later days. For it was Ali, building on the foundation laid by the Prophet himself, who began the definite teaching which, after a hundred years of quiet growth in Arabia, burst upon Europe as a splendid light and, brought by the Moors to Spain, made possible the rebirth of learning in Christendom. It was Islam which, in Arabia and Egypt, in the colleges of Baghdad and Cairo, took up the Neoplatonic heritage, despised and rejected by Christendom as 'pagan,' after the slaying of Hypatia, and saved its priceless riches to hand them on for European use. It was the value set on knowledge, in obedience to the Prophet's teaching, which led one branch of his followers to devote themselves to study in Arabia, while the other set out to the east and the west with the conquering sword which made Islam's mighty Empire. The students laboured unwearriedly in philosophy and science while the warriors hewed their way to power, so that behind the victorious sword there ever followed the lamp of knowledge. Philosophy and science trod in the footprints left by the conqueror. First, along the north of Africa the hosts of Islam fought their way and planted their banner, then from Africa into Spain, to found there the Moorish Empire. Universities arose, and students flocked to them from all parts of Europe for in Christendom science was unknown, astronomy and mathematics had vanished, chemistry had not risen from its Egyptian tomb. Knowledge was brought by the conquering Moors, and Pope Sylvester II, in his youth, was a student in the University of Cordova, learning the elements of geometry and mathematics, which aroused later the horror of his ignorant priesthood. I have summed elsewhere, in speaking on this subject, something of the science brought into Europe by the Moors:

"They take up mathematics from the Hindu and the Greek; they discover equations of the second degree, then the quadratic, then the binomial theorem; they discover the sine and cosine in trigonometry; they make the first telescope; they study the stars; they measure the size of the earth; they make a new architecture; they discover a new music; they teach scientific agriculture; they bring manufactures to the highest pitch of excellence.'

"Nor was all this brought to Europe only. India knows the splendid architecture of the Mogals, of whom it was justly said: 'They built like giants, and finished like jewellers.'

"Some of the most wonderful architectural triumphs of India are the work of the Musalmans, and India has been enriched by these treasures, poured into her lap by her Mahomedan children. Their influence may be traced also in Hindu architecture, for no art can be imprisoned within the limits of a creed or a race.

"During these centuries also there were born to Islam some of the acutest metaphysicians and profoundest philosophers that the world has known."

### EDUCATED MUSALMANS AND THEIR FAITH IN RELIGION.

If any further answer is needed, it is supplied by the fact that there are at present in India some thousands of English educated Musalmans, many of whom have lived in distant England for several years in search of education, and who are as staunch in their adherence to the faith of Islam as the most orthodox amongst us. Is it not a complete answer by practical experience of the hollowness of the plea that the study of foreign languages in any way conduces to loss of faith in Islam? I do not know whether those people who put forward in all seriousness this plea, realise the great injury they cause to the faith of Islam which they profess to adore. By their attitude they produce on the minds of other communities the impression—how retrograde Islam must be when its followers' faith is believed to be so superficial that they would lose it if they are brought in contact with present-day enlightenment!

### EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

To shew you how stupendous the work is which lies before us, to attain the goal of universal literacy, I will bring to your notice the present state of education amongst the Musalmans of India. How backward our educational condition is can be gathered from the following statistics. I have collected these statistics for each quinquennial period beginning with 1886-1887, which synchronises with the birth of this Conference. I have selected this period with the object of shewing what work has been accomplished during the last 30 years, and what amount of work still remains to be done.

### PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Taking primary education first there were in 1886-87 4,95,680 Moslem children in primary schools out of a total of 2,381,217. This gives a percentage of 21. In 1916-17 this number increased to 1,309,845 when the whole total had reached 5,818,730. Though the actual number of Moslem children at school has substantially increased, there is only a slight improvement in percentage which works out to a little over 22 per cent. It will be observed that during a period of 30 years the Musalmans have simply maintained their standard. The increase in numbers is practically on the same ratio as that of the sister communities. It is satisfactory to find that the number of pupils in primary schools has been maintained at the same proportion as the Moslem population in India. If however we examine these figures from the standpoint of literacy in the community, the result is very discouraging. The Musalmans in British India have a population of about 60 millions and working out the figure at the recognised percentage of 15 the total number of Moslem children of school-going age is 90 lacs. Out of these about 13,10,000 attend primary schools throughout British India leaving 72,90,000 children growing up in illiteracy. It is worth considering what kind of Musalmans these poor children will be when they grow up in ignorance without even a rudimentary knowledge in any of the vernaculars. Out of the total number of children of school-going age only about 15 per cent. will be literate in vernacular, while 85 per cent. will grow up in ignorance. I am prepared to admit that Moslem parents are not wholly to blame for this state of things. The provision of primary schools in this country is very inadequate. It is quite possible that parents desirous of giving primary education to their children may not be able to find suitable facilities for the purpose. It is an admitted fact, that a great deal still remains to be done in the direction of providing schools for all those who may desire to secure the benefits of primary education.

### SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Let us now examine the state of Moslem education in secondary schools. In 1886-87 there were 58,644 Moslem students in secondary schools while in 1916-17 the number increased to 1,72,392. This again shows progress, but not sufficiently appreciable as compared with the total population. I do not propose to shew the vast discrepancy between the number of Moslem boys of the secondary school-going age, and the actual number attending the schools, as it cannot be expected that every Moslem boy of the age of secondary education should be at a secondary school. It cannot possibly be expected that every Musalman should be literate in English. The best form of comparison, therefore, is to examine the number of Moslem students in secondary schools as compared with those of other communities. In the year 1916-17 the total number of students of all communities attending secondary schools was 11,86,335. Working out the number on the Moslem population of 20 per cent. Musalman students attending secondary schools should be 2,37,260 while the actual number is 1,72,392 or about 70 per cent. of what it should be. The actual difference is, however, much greater than what these figures indicate, as the total population on which the figure 11,86,335 has been computed includes the large number of depressed and backward classes residing in this country, who contribute but an infinitesimal percentage towards the total students in secondary schools. The discrepancy, therefore, between the attendance of better class students in secondary schools, as compared with those of the Moslem community, is considerably greater.

### COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

When the statistics for collegiate education are examined the discrepancy becomes quite pronounced. In 1886-87 there were only 338 Moslem students in all Arts Colleges throughout India. In 1916-17 the number shows a substantial increase to 4,921. Here again I will repeat that much progress has been made, but whether it is commensurate or not must be examined in relation to the advance made by sister communities. In 1886-87 the total number of students in all Arts Colleges was 8,060 while in 1916-17 the number increased to 47,135. This shows that while the total increase consisted of over 39,000 students, the increase of Moslem students was about 4,500. The only way to remove the stigma of backwardness in education is not only to send the same proportion of additional students as the sister communities manage to do, but to send a sufficiently increased number to make up the original deficiency. Applying this test to the figures which I have quoted the following result is seen. In 1886-87 there should have been on the 20 per cent. basis a total of sixteen hundred Moslem students in Arts Colleges, while there were only about 350. This shows that they were backward to the extent of 1,250 students. In 1916-17 the total number of students of all classes as already stated was 47,135. 20 per cent of this number gives 9,427, while there were only 4,921 showing that the Musalmans were backward to the extent of about 4,500 students. There is some improvement in percentages, but the discrepancy is still very great, and it is accentuated for the same reason which has been given in connection with secondary education viz., the large population of depressed and backward classes who hardly send any student to Arts Colleges. The community has not only to make up the difference of 4,500, but also the further difference due to this cause. It has also to the remembered that the sister communities are not stationary in their pursuit of education. The figures which have already been given shew that they keep up the pace steadily by sending an increasing number of students to secondary and higher education. The Musalmans will have, therefore to make a serious effort not only to make up the difference which already exist, but to send up proportionately larger number of students to make up the whole difference under both heads within a reasonable period of time.

### EDUCATIONAL AWAKENING.

There are signs of awakening in numerous directions, and the time and attention which are being devoted to the cause of education by many of the best minds among the Mahomedans is a very hopeful sign of future progress. The Mahomedan Educational Conference is steadily working out the mission which it undertook more than a generation ago, and the success which the present sessions has achieved by the presence of so many leading men from all parts of India, is a good augury of future success. It is, therefore, a very appropriate occasion to confer together as regards the best constructive measures which should be adopted to attain our legitimate ambition to raise the Moslem community in the scale of education and enlightenment, and to enable it to occupy its proper place in the public life of the country.

If Musalmans of to-day draw their inspiration from their religion, and from their past, and work with a firm determination to raise their community to the highest pitch attainable, I feel confident that they will succeed in paving the way and laying down an inspiring lesson for their successors to attempt, and to achieve. The signs are auspicious.

The movement to establish a Moslem University at Aligarh, which evoked great enthusiasm at one time, has passed through many vicissitudes, but I am glad to learn that it has now reached a stage when the introduction of legislation to constitute the University may shortly be expected. It will open up a vast field for learning and research and will provide all the necessary facilities for persons willing to devote themselves to the cause of Moslem progress. The dream of Sir Syed Ahmed, the far-sighted patriot who devoted his whole life to the educational uplifting of his community, is going to be shortly realized. His Exalted Highness the Nizam, that great patron of learning, has established a University at Hyderabad. There are other movements throughout India for establishing more colleges and high schools. All this connotes progress in the right direction. It remains to be seen how the Moslems are going to avail themselves of the opportunities thus provided for them.

### SCHOLARSHIPS.

In consequence of what little interest I have been able to take in regard to the progress of Moslem education in India, I have been impressed with the lact of the economic backwardness of the community. There are many young men in our community who are most anxious to prosecute their studies but are unable to do so for want of funds. I feel confident that if a scheme for the financial help of deserving students was put in working order, and such help was judiciously distributed in the shape of scholarships, it wold go a great way towards the educational progress of the community. I clearly realize the difficulties in the way of collecting subscriptions. As you all know there are many calls upon the purse of private individuals, and though deserving objects have ever commanded the support of the charitable, it may not be possible to collect a sufficiently large sum to fully meet the demand. There is, however, no cause for disappointment. In every province there are large charitable endowments amounting to large sums of money. When I was moving in the direction of legislating in connection with charitable endowments in this Presidency, I was informed on good authority that amongst the Musalmans of Bombay city alone there were charitable bequests amounting to over two crores of rupees, a large part of which remained fallow and unutilized. Even assuming that this figure is a bit exaggerated, it shows what a huge sum of money is available throughout India in charitable bequests alone; and even if a part of this is utilized for the needs of the educational progress of the community, most of the financial difficulties in the way would instantaneously disappear. What can be more meritorious in the eyes of our religion than 'imparting knowledge,' and what better claim can be advanced on charitable funds than that of making Moslems literate? Surely, establishing and maintaining educational institutions, and helping Moslems to acquire knowledge, both religious and secular, is in the words of our revered Prophet, the best form of giving alms, and a meritorious act of devotion to God. It appears desirable to organise an association to approach all those in whom these charitable endowments and bequests are vested, and to make a serious attempt to induce them to devote a part, if not the whole, of these funds to the promotion of education amongst the Musalmans of India. Even partial success in this direction will help towards the removal of one of the main difficulties in the path of Moslem educational progress.

### WANTED A COMMUNAL FUND.

While on the subject of scholarships, I should like to invite your attention to a scheme which I discussed with his Highness Sir Aga Khan, and other friends, many years ago. In the work of the uplifting of a community the right spirit should be one of service and sacrifice, and everything should be done to develop this spirit. At the same time we cannot ignore human nature. It is those professions which provide big prizes that draw the largest number of students. It appears, therefore, necessary to evolve a scheme which has the merit of rendering the best service to the community, and, at the same time, providing adequate prizes. This scheme has been in operation for many years, and the expectations of the far-sighted founder have been completely realised. Several students have already returned to India with high academical distinctions. Some have come out as members of the Imperial Services, such as the Indian Civil Service, etc., and others have qualified for the learned professions. All are doing well, and showering blessing upon a founder whose wisdom and generosity have provided the means of their well-being. I have not heard of a single instance in which the amount lent has not been repaid, with interest and charges. I would not be surprised if some of them who have been very successful in their professions or service, have made additional contributions to the fund. I hope you will realize how this philanthropic scheme is being worked on strictly business principles. An increasing number of students continue to attain high proficiency without any cost to the fund. The original amount set aside by Mr. Tata steadily increases, with the accumulation of interest recovered in addition to the principal, and makes it possible for a greater number of scholarships being awarded. All the benefits conferred upon the students are paid for by themselves. As time goes on the amount of the fund originally set aside will go on increasing, and will in due course reach large proportions. All this accumulation of capital will continue to help increasing number of students to acquire high qualifications, and become useful citizens.

I am sure you will agree with me, gentlemen, in thinking that the constitution of such a fund in each of the provinces of this country will go a great way towards providing that impetus to higher education of which the Mahomedans are in such great need. The details of the scheme will have, of course, to be modified to suit the circumstances of our community. The scholarships will have to be awarded to students not on graduation as the Tata scheme provides, but at the time they pass the Matriculation or the High School leaving examination. The advantages of this modification must be apparent to you. In consequence of the economic and other causes, many Musalman students are, at present, unable to prosecute their studies in colleges, and it will be of great benefit to those who pass the lower examination if they are helped financially at that stage to continue their studies.

### EDUCATION SOCIETIES.

In dealing with the question of religious education I pointed out the desirability of establishing High Schools and Colleges in different parts of India, on the lines of the Aligarh institution. While many schemes can be suggested of far-reaching importance for the educational advancement of the Moslem community, the question of finance constitutes a serious problem. There are two ways of finding a solution. In the first place, every effort should be made to draw for the educational use of the community the large sums of money which are bequeathed for charitable purposes. I have already referred to this point and will not therefore take up your time now in further dilating upon it. Secondly, a serious effort should be made to reduce the cost of higher education without impairing its efficiency. Higher education is very expensive under present conditions, and it behoves us to consider whether it is possible to reduce its cost to such an extent as to bring it within reasonable limits. In this connection, I should like to bring to your notice how the Hindu community has tried to solve the problem. Many years ago, a band of enthusiastic young men in Poona resolved to tackle the problem of higher education. They realised, as we all do, that the progress of India depends upon a widespread diffusion of Western culture, and essayed to evolve a scheme on the principles of service and sacrifice. They founded an education society, and made it one of its conditions that each member shall devote at least 15 years of his life to the cause of education, on payment of bare maintenance wages. There was so much enthusiasm that some brilliant graduates sacrificed their immediate prospects, and joined this society. The high cost of the salaries and emoluments of professors and lecturers was thus reduced at a stroke, and higher education was brought within the means of a large number of people. Such disinterested service in the cause of the educational progress of India did not go without appreciation and support. Financial help was extended to these patriots by the better classes, which with the help of Government grants, has made the city of Poona to-day one of the principal centres of educational activity in the Bombay Presidency. The Fergusson College is a standing monument of the spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion to the cause of education in India. The Poona Education Society has now the satisfaction of knowing that the high principles upon which they worked have appealed to others, and several societies have since been constituted on similar lines to extend the scope of higher education. I have been informed that such a society has recently been established in this city, and as a result of its activities a High School and a College have been established in Surat.

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(Continued on page 12.)

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*Saturday, 28th December,* 1918.

## THE MESSAGE OF THE HOUR.

The address of the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is a full and happy exposition of the attitude of the country at the present crisis of its destiny. As our special correspondent observes, it does not contain a string of political grievances, nor a reiterated demand for rights and privileges, so much as a general exposition of the fundamental principles and ideals which are now occupying the minds of the foremost thinkers of the world. The actual grievances of India are many, but the President reflected the attitude of the country by avoiding their enumeration and concentrating himself on the basic principles of world-reconstruction. The addresses of past Presidents contained long catalogues of the injustices suffered by the country, the courses of amelioration and appeals regarding the execution of Britain's mission in India. Now that the world has emerged from the cauldron of war, India has to view her position in the light of the great achievements that have become the common heritage of mankind. Together with the enlared outlook on her future within the British Empire has come the feeling that the pacification of all nations will be a farce if the claims of a fifth of the human race, civilised and with unequalled traditions of independent existence, are by some mischance defeated or ignored. India is in the full current of democratic movement and the principles of reconstruction are, on grounds of justice and statesmanship, going to alter her political future.

The Hon. Pandit, towards the conclusion of his address, demonstrated the strength of India's case for Responsible Government, on the grounds of justice and of necessity. The Congress holds that India is fit for Responsible Government and has outlined the principles of control by which all reforms are to be tested. The claim of India's capacity for autonomy within the Empire is no longer a matter for dispute among honest inquiries. The country is convinced that—apart from her glorious achievements in the past—the solidarity of the people, and the character and talents of its leaders are such that it is justified in demanding to come into her own. It is not merely a matter of inalienable right, but a matter of progressive necessity that the administration should be brought on the basis of responsibility to the representatives of the people. Morally, the denial of the right of Responsible Government has withered the character of the people and their power of initiative—apart from the fact that it has constituted a standing stigma to the Liberalism of England. Economically, it is agreed that its once flourishing industries have been ruined and its latent illimitable resources practically undeveloped and that no material improvement is possible, on an appreciable scale, so long as the representatives of the people have not the power to regulate the policy of the country and the assignment of its resources. Large majorities in councils are, on the surface of it, a striking innovation; but without authority for appropriating the resources of the people for beneficial purposes, the work of the councils will be futile from the popular standpoint. Similarly, majorities are of no effect so long as their votes have no intrinsic value even in "influencing" the administration, let alone in controlling it. The country is clear as to the standards by which the value of innovations is to be judged, and in all the increase and transposition of the paraphernalia of administration, the Congress has to see that the complications proposed are not such as would frustrate the first instalment of real Responsible Government. The supreme office of the Congress is to suggest the right and radical remedies and not to propose sorry substitutes. For, as the President has observed "the system of Government which instituted the present bureaucracy has failed very largely," and the country has despaired of the possibilities of good in the bureaucratic tradition. This is not the occasion to deceive ourselves or others regarding the real views of the people. If all the offices in India were replaced by Indians to-day we should still be no whit advanced in our constitutional progress. It is not a scramble for the gains of office, but the genuine democratic demand that the administration shall be responsible, which animates the leaders of the country.

What, after all, is the fundamental principle on which the spokesmen of the country frame their demand? It is a principle which is not invented in India, but which has been proclaimed to be the test of all reconstruction in the future. Hackneyed as the term "self-determination" has been, it stands for a great idea and it is the only principle on which the Government of a country can be equitably built. India has a conscious and articulate self which is capable of defining its own future. Broadbased on the essential solidarity of aims advocated by the spokesmen of the people, come the claims of reconstruction formulated by the Congress. The conscience of the world may accept it or thwart it, but it is the duty of the Congress to define the demand of the country without fear or faltering. Further we have to make ourselves heard, so that even if we temporarily lose our case, it shall not have been for our default. Let the Congress unequivocally specify its demands and our way will be clear. For, the principle of self-determination cannot be for the despoliation of weak nations and the aggrandisement of the great. If it is the right of invaded territories, it is, on the word of statesmen no less to be the right of nations whose future lies hampered by the operation of autocratic government. The idea of self-determination, familiar enough in the abstract, must be an accomplished fact, no less in Asia than in Europe and Africa. It is the hour of destiny for the nations of the earth—and in the counsels of this land it is not the occasion for timidity or slavish faint heartedness. The time for hesitation or mental reservation is past and it is in the vast procession of free nations that India has to find her place. We have observed that on past occasions the Congress was accustomed to concentrate itself on the task of Britain in India. To-day we have to think of our claim of partnership within the Empire as a thing for immediate realisation, and consider our place in the world in the light of that free partnership. We have to think imperially; but we have to think internationaliy also. For, India with her vast population, and reservoirs of power, has her contribution to make in the modern readjustments of the world. We, as a people with the conscious and demonstrated capacity for attaining the rank of responsibility, must express in terms clear and unmistakable the necessities of our future. We have the moral right to get what we want, not merely for our own security, progress and contentment but also for the greater good of mankind.

## Notes of the Day.

**Two Cultures.**

President Wilson speaking at the Sarbonne rightly characterised the great war as a fight between two cultures. One system scrupled not to use science without conscience. It recognised no moral law and it subordinated everything in order to impose its culture on the world and secure world domination. The German nation was turned into a machine and it failed when the other system—"the spirit struggling towards right and seeking above all to be free" opposed it. President Wilson thinks that settlements would be easy because those who are to make peace feel that they are masters of none but the servants of mankind. If this be the dominant feeling of the Allies, then, indeed the settlements will be quite easy. But President Wilson will have to be vigilant and discourage all territorial ambitions which are likely to run riot under the pretence of teaching people how to rule themselves. President Wilson is the true apostle of the new culture that has beat down the old cult of world-domination and it is but right that he should espouse the principle of the League of Nations.

**Problems of Peace.**

Mr. Lodge, Republican leader in America, wants to reserve the League of Nations, freedom of the seas, secret diplomacy, economic barriers and reduction of armaments, for post-peace consideration. The first thing, according to him, is to secure a binding peace with Germany and then, at leisure, he would consider the points mentioned to oblige Mr. Wilson. But the points which Mr. Lodge wants to exclude, because they are inconvenient, are precisely those that must be settled before any peace worth having, could be considered. They cannot be postponed till after the peace; in fact no peace with the name is possible without them. Mr. Wilson wants, on the other hand, a guarantee of peace first and an instrument that would avoid future wars. Mr. Lodge is crying for the terms to be imposed on the Central Powers. Fortunately, President Wilson and the Allies have a far higher conception of their duty than Mr. Lodge can pretend to and they want to settle peace in such a way as would remove effectually the possibilities of war in future.

**President Wilson and Freedom of Seas.**

We are glad to see that the question of the freedom of the seas, which Militarist Germany fondly imagined would divide America from England, does not present any difficulties now. President Wilson has judged the situation correctly. He has ungrudgingly acknowledged the great services of the British Navy and said that behind the great armies stood the strong and silent and watchful navy. If any war was won by the navy it was this war and it is admitted on all hands by friends, as well as foes, that it was the British Navy that frustrated German ambitions. President Wilson has also freely acknowledged that the freedom of the seas was maintained during the war by the British Navy for the free people of the world. Henceforth it may be said that the so-called knotty problem of the freedom of the seas stands self-solved. Further, President Wilson referred to the special international questions that arise from the peculiar position of Britain as an island empire. Britain is bound to see that its sea communications are quite safe and undisturbed. While, during peace it wants no special privileges, during war it must adhere to its policy that freedom of the seas must be fought for by the enemy. President Wilson repeatedly acknowledged the one thought and purpose that moved alike England and France—unanimity of passionate conviction for liberty and justice. As he truly said, the world is waiting for a real, solid guarantee of peace and it is trusted that he will be able to secure it.

**The Old Trick.**

The "Times of India" has an old trick of relegating men to obscurity with whom it will not agree and the President of the Reception Committee, Hazig-ul-Mulk Ajmal Khan, need not be sorry that the "Times of India" professes not to know him. We remember well once our morning contemporary wanted to know who Mr. Khaparde was. To quote a more recent instance, it did not know who the Hon. Mr. Kumini Kumar Chanda was. It seems to have dropped latterly the acquaintance of the Hon. Mr. Shastri and the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye. We shall not, therefore, be surprised in the least if our contemporary would ask in its next issue who Messrs. Shastri and Paranjpye are. The fact is, it is the "Times of India" that is out of the reckoning and people would prefer to hear recognised exponents of the Moderate party, rather than listen to the "Times of India", for the interpretation of the Moderate attitude. Our contemporary should know that there are many Moderates besides those who haunt its ante-chambers.

**Gall and Wormwood.**

It must be gall and wormwood to our contemporary to find that all its attempts to sow discard have miserably failed and that the nation stands united to-day. The bulk of the Moderates were already with the Congress and the lead given by Messrs. Shastri and others, have brought round many of those who seceded. The few die-hards, that remain still outside the Congress, cannot be glorified with the name of a party. Our contemporary is dragging in the Saharanpur (*sic*) trial. For one Shahabad or Katarpur, there are hundreds of thousands of places where Hindus and Mahomedans have lived for centuries in close amity. It delighted the heart of old Anglo-Indians to dwell on the Hindu-Mahomedan differences. They felt their position safe so long as the two communities were weak enough to fall a prey to their machinations and assume a hostile attitude towards each other. Nothing has disturbed the peace of mind of our Anglo-Indian friends as the Hindu-Mahomedan *entente*. The 'Times of India" has two strings to the bow. If the Hindu-Mahomedan game does not answer, there is the Moderate-Extremist cry. Both are exploded cries now and our contemporary had better try something new.

**Aerial Mail Service.**

India will be brought visibly nearer to England by the establishment of the aerial mail service which will, it appears, soon be established. A new type of aeroplane, specially designed originally to bomb Berlin, will be utilised for his Majesty's mail service. A large number of aeroplanes will soon be without work and a few may be borrowed by the Postal Department and utilised for running mails between Presidency towns in India, to begin with. The aerial mail service seems to be but the precursor of aerial passenger service, which is bound to come in the fulness of time. So the instruments of war will not be altogether without their use in times of peace.

**A Familiar Shibboleth.**

Both the Viceroy and Sir Lancelot Sanderson, the Vice-Chancellor, in their addresses at the Convocation of the Calcutta University, blamed the students unnecessarily for choosing a literary and legal career. No doubt, as Sir Lancelot observed, it is not necessary that all should be lawyers. It is further also not necessary that all who are not lawyers should be Government servants. Does Sir Lancelot suppose that Calcutta students do not realise what he trotted out as an important discovery? The Viceroy exhibited considerable surprise that fully 19,000 out of 23,000 students chose a literary course, which ended in clerical or legal lines. It is so, because students see no other avenues open. If the important industrial changes foreshadowed by the Viceroy do really come into being—and Lord Chelmsford hopes, before a year elapses, to see the foundations laid of a scheme for progressive industrial development in India—he will find that the literary course will not attract all the best Indian talent. Repeatedly the Viceroy called for men for new industrial ventures; he may rest assured that there will be no dearth of men in these new lines. Men, who have received liberal education, are not much liked by the bureaucracy, which misses no opportunity of running them down. If this be so, because they are politically advanced and insistent, Government will find that Labour and Industry will be still more politically bent. But whatever that be, the interest which Lord Chelmsford evinces in the industrial development is a happy augury and his Excellency will find that India will be quite on the alert to take advantage of all the industrial openings as fast as they are opened.

**Reconstruction or Reaction?**

Both the Vice-Chancellor and the Chancellor alluded to the war, a topic that comes readiest in these days. The work of reconstruction is no doubt important and, if the Viceroy had anticipated it and appointed various committees as in England to deal with different items freely availing himself of all the available talent in the country, he would have found the task certainly less appalling. As it is, no one will grudge his services in the work of reconstruction; only the nation must be on the watch to see that reactionary proposals are not thrust upon the country, in the name of reconstruction. We are glad to see that the Viceroy has declared his allegiance to the "ideals which our sword has vindicated." Sometimes it happens that these ideals never cross the Hindu Kush. Now there is no such fear, though we do not wish to be too optimistic, taught as we are by repeated failures in the past. We suspend our judgment till we actually see how these ideals are lived up to in India.

**Punjab Civilians and the Government of India.**

"Ditcher" in "Capital" rightly complains of the disproportionate influence wielded by the Punjab in the Government of India. He quotes certain statistics in this connection which are highly instructive. Of 140 Punjab civilians, fully 43 are with the Government of India. Bombay sends 4, Madras 2, Bengal 7 and Behar 8 civilians to the Government of India. It is only C. P. and U. P. that have double figures, 29 and 30 respectively. Why the Government of India should make a favourite of the Punjab civilian and ignore altogether Madras and Bombay civilians, it is difficult to understand. The latest appointment of the Punjab civilian that seems to have moved "Ditcher" to protest, is that of Mr. Hailey, as Secretary of the Department of Education. We do not know what Mr. Hailey of Delhi has to do with education and why a civilian was chosen at hand, when Mr. H. Sharp, who seems to have turned out some creditable work, was at hand. It is again the old belief that seems slow to die out, that the I. C. S. can do anything and that he may be used as a policeman, educationist and agriculturist and what not.

**Characteristic.**

The Bombay correspondent of the "Pioneer" seems to have imagined that in the distant "Pioneer", he can say anything he likes. We do not wish to notice his vile and filthy abuse of his opponents, but when he says that the anti-requisitionists "took upon themselves to prevent the friends and admirers of Lord Willingdon from publicly announcing their intention of commemorating his term of administration", he must know that he is uttering a barefaced lie. It is not surprising that this correspondent makes absolutely light of the assaults made—"No use to ask who did anything in the crowd." As, for the hose turned on the crowd—"He had to water the streets at a given hour every day. What was it to him if there were crowds of people in his pitch"? Comment is needless.

# SERIOUS SITUATION IN BERLIN.

## CITY REPORTED TO BE IN SOLDIERS' HANDS.

## DEMAND FOR LEDEBOUR-LIEBKNECHT MINISTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 26.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Dec. 27.

The situation in Berlin is obscure owing to the meagreness of news but it is clear that there has has been considerable street-fighting. Some reports say that several parts of the city are more or less in the hands of sailors and soldiers supported by the Spartacus group. They demand that the Ebert-Haase government should be replaced by a Ledebour-Liebknecht ministry. Ledebour and Liebknecht have conferred at length with the ministers but the result has not been disclosed and further trouble is feared.

## LOCAL FIGHTING IN BERLIN.

### BERLIN GUARD JOINS SAILORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 26.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Dec. 27.

The "Vorwaerts" states that a large number of soldiers of the Berlin Guard also a few Republican guards and numerous armed civilians have joined the sailors, who with other Spartacus partisans have made the Marstall building their headquarters. The loyal troops have repeatedly attempted to take the building but have been repulsed. The counter-revolutionaries now also hold the Koenig Strasse and many other houses. The loyal troops are stationed in Unter den Linden and Werderschen Platz. The Spartacus group wants to force the Republican Guard to return to Potsdam. So far as is known at present the trouble originated in the discontent of sailors guarding various public buildings owing to their not being relieved. When ultimately the soldiers relieved them they refused to leave the city. Other discontented elements joined them and apparently the Spartacus group thought the occasion opportune for a *coup d' etat*.

## SERIOUS STREET FIGHTING

### ROYAL STABLES OCCUPIED BY NAVAL DIVISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 25.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Dec. 27.

AMSTERDAM.—A message from Berlin states that there was heavy street-fighting in Berlin yesterday morning round the castle and the royal stables which a naval division occupied. The Third Cavalry Division bombarded the buildings and eventually the sailors withdrew, the terms of retirement being arranged, leaving behind 68 killed and wounded.

## SERIOUS SITUATION FOR GOVERNMENT.

### CIVILIANS JOINING THE SAILORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
COPENHAGEN, Dec. 25.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Dec. 27.

Despatches from Berlin last night state that the situation is becoming serious for the Government. An increasing number of civilians are joining the sailors and the Spartacus group.

## SURRENDER OF SAILORS' HEADQUARTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 26.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Dec. 27.

AMSTERDAM.—The sailor's headquarters in Berlin have surrendered to the Government troops.

## GERMAN-AUSTRIA UNABLE TO EXIST ALONE.

### PRESIDENT OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY INTERVIEWED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 25.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Dec. 27.

VIENNA.—Interviewed by Reuter's representative Carl Seitz, the Social Democratic President of the National Assembly of German-Austria declared that German-Austria was unable to exist alone. She was geographically and nationally united to South Germany and dependent on Germany for coal and capital for her restoration. German-Austria was faced with the greatest difficulties as regards food, raw materials and finance and it would hardly be possible to maintain this state economically without a loan from the Entente.

# GERMANY'S NEW CONSTITUTION.

## A FEDERATION OF REPUBLICS.

## WITH ELECTED PRESIDENT AS HEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 22.
Recd. 8 a.m., Dec. 27.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from Berlin says the conference in Berlin on the empire's new constitution in which the Secretary of State for the interior and the Austrian Minister participated agreed that an elected president should be the head of the imperial government with powers between those of the President of the United States and the King of England. The President will form his cabinet on parliamentary principles and be assisted by a Staatenhaus consisting of representatives of the Federal republics corresponding to the American Senate. The Staatenhaus, however, will not interfere with the independence of the Federal republics which will number fourteen or fifteen.

## GERMAN ELECTIONS.

### RESULTS TO BE DECLARED ON JAN. 25

("REUTER'S TELEGRAM.")
LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 9 a.m., Dec. 27.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from Berlin says the result of the elections will be known on January 25th and the National Assembly will sit the week after. It, will sit at least for eight weeks. The meeting place has not yet been fixed.

## GENERAL VON GONTARD'S PROCLAMATION.

### ARMY'S VOTES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 9 a.m., Dec. 27.

General Von Gontard, commander of the Fourteenth Baden Army Corps, has issued a proclamation declaring that the army's votes must be given to the social democrats and non-socialist parties, which are united against the Spartacus group.

## TRUCULENT ATTITUDE OF GERMAN SAILORS.

### CHANCELLOR'S RESIDENCE UNDER TEMPORORY SEIGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 25.
Recd. 12 noon, Dec. 27.

AMSTERDAM. December 24th.—A message from Berlin states that two soldiers guarding the Chancellor's residence yesterday informed Ebert and Lansberg that they had been ordered to allow no one to enter or leave the house whereupon the telephone was cut. In consequence of Ebert's strong protest, access was finally allowed and the telephone restored. Subsequently the Berlin troops arrived to protect the building whereupon after long negotiations the guard of sailors was induced to depart when the troops also departed. The sailors' attitude is attributed to the Government's action of making payment of sailors' wages conditional upon their departure from the castle where extensive depredations have been committed.

## SETTLEMENT WITH SPAIN.

### PRESENT DISCUSSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LNODON, Dec. 25.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Dec. 27.

PARIS.—The well-known writer Pertinax, in "Echo de Paris" comments on the discussions at present proceeding between Spain and France in which Great Britain is also concerned as a guarantor of the Franco-Spanish agreements regarding Morocco and as the guardian of Gibraltar. He asserts that the British and French Cabinets are engaged in taking from the Egyptian and Moroccan institutions all elements of international regime which, perhaps, indicates the direction being followed. He believes there can solely be the question of exchange of equivalent advantages and refers to certain English reports that Great Britain is considering the abandonment of Gibraltar owing to the range of modern guns by which it largely loses its strategical value. This would heal the Spanish wound and Great Britain might be compensated with Ceuta or some other point on the Moroccan coast, also, be given pecuniary compensation which would enable her to continue her role in the Mediterranean, but this is only one of the terms of the settlement devised to cover a very much wider field.

## Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor accompanied by Mr. Vincent, Commissioner of Police, visited some of the mills in Bombay on Friday afternoon. Her Excellency Lady Lloyd accompanied by Dr. Turner visited the Bombay Maternity Homes in the afternoon.

There was a small Dinner Party at Government House on Friday evening.

Their Excellencies will leave Bombay this afternoon for Poona.

The Visitors' Books of H. E. the Governor and Lady Lloyd will be kept at the Secretariat and at the Walkeshwar Lodge, Government House, as usual during their Excellencies' absence from Bombay from the 28th to 31st December, 1918.

# INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

## FAILURE OF PRESENT SYSTEM OF GOVT.

## DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND.

The following is the concluding portion of the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya's Presidential address:—

Ladies and gentlemen I think I have said enough to show how strong is our case both on the ground of justice and of necessity for a substantial measure of responsible government. While we have noted with thankfulness the attitude of British statesmen towards the cause of Indian reform, while we have noted with satisfaction that in their election manifestoes Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Asquith, in short leaders of all parties in the United Kingdom have pledged themselves to the introduction of responsible Government in India we regret to find that a limited liability company known as the Indo-British Association has been established in London with the distinct object of opposing the cause of Indian reform and both that association and other narrow-minded Europeans and Anglo-Indian bodies in India who are opposed to any measure of power being transferred to Indians have been misusing the Rowlatt Committee report to create a wrong impression in the minds of the British public that the people of India are disaffected towards the British Crown. This is a wicked attempt. One should have thought that with the overwhelming proof of the loyalty of the people of India to the British Crown not even the worst detractors of Indians would venture to make such attempt at the juncture.

Making a case against the loyalty of the Indian people the Rowlatt Committee has brought the fact of that loyalty into greater prominence. The committee have summed up their conclusion as follows:—"We have now investigated all the conspiracies connected with the revolutionary movement in Bombay. They have been purely Brahman and morally Chitpavan. In Bengal the conspirators have been youngmen belonging to the educated middle classes. Their propaganda has been elaborate, persistent and ingenious. In their own province it has produced a long series of murders and robberies. In Behar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Madras it took no root but occasionally led to crime or disorder. In the Punjab the return of emigrants from America bent on revolution and bloodshed produced numerous outrages and the Ghadar conspiracy of 1915. In Burma too the Ghadar movement was active but was arrested. Finally came a Mahomedan conspiracy confined to a small clique of fanatics and designed to overthrow British rule with foreign aid. All these plots have been directed towards one and the same objective the overthrow by force of British rule in India. Sometimes they have been isolated, sometimes they have been interconnected, sometimes they have been encouraged and supported by German influence." Now assuming that the whole of this statement is accurate let us note what the committee say about them. They say all have been successfully encountered with the support of Indian loyalty. This should be enough to silence the calumniators of India as was very well observed by Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford in their report on Indian constitutional reform. Whatever qualifications may be needed in the case of particular classes the people of India as a whole are in genuine sympathy with the cause which the Allies represent. However much they may find fault with the Government they are true in their loyalty to the British Crown. The loyalty of the country generally was emphasised by the attempts made by very small sections of the population to create trouble. I most sincerely deplore and so does every thoughtful Indian that any of our youth should have been misled into what the Rowlatt Committee have described as a movement of perverted religion and equally perverted patriotism. I deplore that they should have been led into any criminal organisation or conspiracy against the Government. I equally deplore that they should have committed any acts of violence against any of their fellowmen. But let not the mis-deeds of a small number of misguided youths be pitted against the unswerving loyalty of 320 millions of the people of India".

In the concluding part of his address the President referred to the various difficulties in which the Indians were placed and referred to the fact that when the British Government was established in the country India was given to understand that it should be temporary and was done to enable Indians to regain balance. He said the people responsible for government, instead of giving the Indians opportunities to exercise power of administration, imported any number of Europeans, not only in military but also in civil service. He observed that instead of there being a rule that no Indian shall be debarred from holding any appointment there ought to have been a rule that Indians should be employed in various offices unless circumstances made it necessary to import Englishmen.

He also referred to various demands of the Congress including that for commissions in the army and in this connection he said he knew it as a fact that in 1911 when the Coronation took place Lord Hardinge had recommended that commissions should be thrown open to Indians but that was not done. Even now only ten commissions were to be given but he understood so far only five persons have been nominated.

FAILURE OF PRESENT SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT.

Having made passing reference to expensive administration he dwelt on the questions of education, poverty and public health and industries. He said his object of pointing out all these difficulties was to show that the system of Government which instituted the present bureaucracy had failed very largely. While he acknowledged all the good it had done it had failed to promote the welfare of the people as it should have. He said since the memorable words of Lord Mayo, things had improved in some directions but in great many, conditions of agairs were the same and here he wished to put forward an appeal to the Civil Service. He was surprised and pained to read of a circular by the Secretary to Civil Service Association in Behar asking for organised expression of opinion on behalf of the Civil Service on the Reform proposals. Now everybody in the Service was free to hold and to express his opinion individually but to think that for members of the Civil Service to organise an expressions of affairs were the same and here he likely to assume shape of hostile opinion, is a thing which has shocked Indian opinion. The circular said effort was made in every province to have organised expression of opinion. He appealed to the members of the Service to think if this was the right course to pursue. They had come to serve India. Many had served well and they felt grateful for that but if an attempt was made by them as a body to prejudice or to oppose the present reforms it would be a matter of very serious complaint for India. Indians looked upon them for co-operation to make the reforms a success and he hoped the advice given to them by Lord Hardinge would be remembered by them. There was great opposition against the reforms in England and if the Civil Service at this critical juncture threw in their weight against the reform proposals India would have a serious reason to complain. He hoped the Service would stand up for the interests of India and the Indians to whose service they had given the best of their years.

ROWLATT REPORT.

Referring to the Rowlatt Committee's report he observed he had expressed before this his whole-hearted regret and condemnation of the policy adopted by some of their misguided youths but he asked them to remember the circumstances in which that tendency grew. He asked the Englishmen to consider what passed in India from 1897 to 1915. While on one side there were causes given for complaint their just demands for reforms were not conceded. All causes, which he described at some length, contributed to the state of a feeling which might pardonably lead youths to sedition. If this was borne in mind they would arrive at the just conclusion and remedy for the state of things which the Rowlatt Committee declared was not to be found in repressive legislation but in large and liberal measure of reforms which would promote contentment and satisfaction among the Indian people.

DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND.

Continuing the President said the situation he had described showed their cause was just and that opportunity was very favourable, but it also showed the opponents were strong and there was a great need of sending powerful deputation to England. He hoped the Congress would decide to send one at an early date. The strength and influence this deputation would possess would be derived from them and he therefore asked their attention to the principle of self-determination about which they had heard so much. He asked them to apply that principle to themselves. He asked them to determine that henceforward they will be equal fellow subjects in the Empire. He asked them to determine that hereafter they would resent most strongly any effort to treat them as inferior people. He asked them to claim with all strength they commanded that in their country they should have opportunity to grow just as Englishmen grow in the United Kingdom. He appealed to them to establish their Congress Committees in every Taluka and Tehsil and to see that the people understood this principle. If they did so working with one purpose he was sure God would grant them self-government earlier than expected. Vociferous cheering greeted the President's concluding remarks.

## IMPRESSIONS OF THE CONGRESS.

### POLITICAL UNITY OF INDIAN PEOPLES CLEARLY MANIFEST.

(From our special Correspondent.)
DELHI, Dec. 26.

The present session of the Indian National Congress has been a great success. Even a casual observer could observe this. It has been in many ways the most representative national gathering that India has ever seen. Not only were there the usual representatives of the different presidencies and provinces of the country, but several hundreds of agriculturists from rural districts were in evidence. The pandal, though of huge dimensions, was full to overflowing and a seething mass of turbans, caps and bare-heads met the eye. The peasants, mostly uneducated people, behaved admirably. There was not a single policeman in the pandal to keep order. Yet there was very little confusion and noise. One could hear occasional outbursts of applause and some cries for louder speech, but there was sufficient quiet for most of the people to hear the speakers.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee read his address in elegant classical

(Continued on page 12.)

# LONDON UNIVERSITY RESULT.

## COALITION CANDIDATE ELECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 27.

The result of the election for the University of London is as follows:—

Sir Philip Magnus, (Coalition Unionist) 218.

Mr. Sidney Webb, (Labour), 2141.

Mr. A. Somerville, (Independent), 885.

Sir W. Herringham, (Independent), 715.

Mr. C. L. Nordon, (Independent), 210.

There is one seat.

SINN FEINER ELECTED.

The result of the election for the National University of Ireland is as follows:—

Professor MacNeill, (Sinn Fein), 1644.

Mr. Conway, (Nationalist), 813.

## COMBINED ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES ELECT DR. FISHER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 9 a.m., Dec. 27.

The result of the election for the two seats for combined English universities:—

Education Minister Dr. Fisher (Coalition Liberal) 959.

Sir Martin Conway (Coalition Unionist) 777.

Prof. J. Hobson (Independent) 481, Mr. H. G. Williams (Unionist) 410.

## LABOUR PARTY.

### MOVEMENT FOR RECOGNITION AS OFFICIAL OPPOSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 27.

The "Daily Chronicle" says the Labour members of the Privy Council will probably sit on the Front Opposition bench. There is a strong movement among the Labourites to demand that the Labour Party be recognised as the official opposition, if it is numerically the largest party in the new House outside the Coalition.

## DEPUTY TO SIR E. GEDDES.

### APPOINTMENT OF EARL OF LYTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 26.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Dec. 27.

The Admiralty announces:—The Earl of Lytton has been appointed Deputy to Sir Eric Geddes at the Admiralty in all matters arising from the Peace Conference, affecting the naval policy.

## DEALINGS IN TIMBER IN UNITED KINGDOM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 26.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Dec. 27.

The Press Bureau states that dealings in timber in the United Kingdom will not be restricted after January 1st.

(Continued from column 6.)

ficently decorated within and without. The route is already beflagged with over ten thousand yards of Pennants. American detachments will be stationed in the interior of the station and three thousand British troops will line the route. Contingents of Waacs Wrens and Penguins will be stationed from the Hyde Park Corner to the Palace. The King, President Wilson and the Duke of Connaught will be in the first carriage and the Queen, Mrs. Wilson and Princess Mary in the second. The Sovereigns' escort of the Life Guards will accompany the cortege. The President and Mrs. Wilson will occupy a magnificent suite of seven rooms in the Buckingham Palace.

## PRESIDENT WILSON ARRIVES IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 26.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Dec. 27.

President Wilson has arrived in London. He was accorded a great reception.

## PRESIDENTWILSON INVITED TO VISIT IRELAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 26.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 27.

Meetings in Dublin, Limerick and other large Irish towns have passed resolutions inviting President Wilson to visit Ireland.

## PRESIDENT WILSON AND M. CLEMENCEAU IN INTERVIEW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Dec. 25.
Recd. 12 noon, Dec. 27.

The H... Wilson t... clemence... hour.

...tes".—President ...rview with M. ...arters of an

# SENTIMENTS FOR JUST PEACE.

## PRESIDENT WILSON SATISFIED.

## CHRISTMAS MESSAGE TO AMERICANS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Dec. 24.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Dec. 27.

Paris, 24.—President Wilson to-day sent the following message to the American people:—"I hope that it will cheer the people at Home to know that I find their boys over here in fine form and in fine spirits, esteemed by all those with whom they have been associated in the war and trusted wherever they go, and they will also, I am sure, be cheered by the knowledge of the fact that throughout the Great Nations with which we have been associated in this war the public opinion strongly sustains all proposals for a just and lasting peace and for a close co-operation of the self-governing peoples of the world in making that peace secure after its present settlements are formulated. Nothing could constitute a more acceptable Christmas reassurance than the sentiment which I find everywhere prevalent."

(Sd.) WOODROW WILSON.

## WILSON WITH HIS TROOPS.

### ENJOYING CHRISTMAS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 25.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Dec. 27.

CHAUMONT (AMERICAN GENERAL HEADQUARTERS) FRANCE, Dec. 25.—President Wilson spent the night travelling across France and awoke this morning in the Chaumont goods yard, ten miles from the town. The President is spending the Christmas Day with his troops, and it is planned that he shall leave to-night for Calais. After breakfast, the Presidential train continued towards Chaumont, while the American soldiers of the Seventy-seventh Division waved to the President from the goods vans lined up on another track. The weather has been rainy and is now turning to snow.

## A PEOPLES' PEACE.

### WILSON'S REPLY TO PERSHING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 25.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Dec. 27.

CHAUMONT (American General Headquarters.—President Wilson briefly replied to the address of welcome and proceeded with General Pershing to Humes, where he reviewed the detachment of the American First Army.

General Pershing in the course of a speech pointed out that this was the first time an American President had reviewed an American Army on the foreign soil. "I am proud," he continued, "to declare to the President that none has more loyally or more effectively served its country and none has ever fought in a nobler cause. You, Mr. President, by your confidence and your support, have made the success of our armies possible."

President Wilson replying to General Pershing said:—"The whole of the people of the United States are now waiting to welcome you home with an acclaim which probably never greeted any other army, because into this war our country like these countries we have been so proud to stand by has put its whole heart. You have done your duty and something more. You know what we expected of you and you did it. I know what you people at home ask of me, and I am happy to say I don't find in the hearts of the great leaders with whom it is my privilege now to co-operate any difference of principle or the fundamental purpose. It happened that it was the privilege of America to present the chart for peace. Now the process of the settlement has been rendered comparatively simple by the fact that all the nations concerned have accepted that chart and the application of those principles laid down there will be their application. The world will now know that the nations that fought this war as well as the soldiers who represented them are ready to make good—make good not merely in assertion of their own interests, but make good in the establishment of a peace upon the permanent foundations of right and justice, because this is not a war in which the soldiers of free nations have obeyed the masters. You have commanders, but you have no masters. This being a peoples' war, everybody concerned in the settlement knows it must be a people's peace and nothing must be done in the settlements of the issues of the war, which is not as handsome as the great achievements of the armies of the United States and their Allies."

President Wilson left for London at six o'clock in the evening.

## BRITISH WELCOME TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

### ARRANGEMENTS FOR MAGNIFICENT RECEPTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 25.
Recd. 12 Noon, Dec. 27.

Everything is being arranged to secure a befitting reception for President Wilson. The Charing Cross Station is being magnif...

(Continued in Column 5.)

# INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(Continued from page 11.)

Urdu and although his voice could by no means be called a loud one, the audience listened well and when he handed it to a friend with a much stronger voice to read it for him, the audience at once responded to it enthusiastically. There were deafening cheers and appreciative ejaculations punctuating the address.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The President-elect spoke first in Hindi in simple but striking words and even the peasants listened eagerly and seemed to appreciate the direct appeals. One wished that he could have continued in the same style and language, but Urdu though it can be called the *lingua franca* of North India, is unfortunately not intelligible to the people of the South. The main address, partly read and partly delivered *extempore*, was in English. He spoke clearly in a strong voice and was listened to well. The recent world war and the great changes that it has produced in the political outlook of the peoples assumed a great prominence and took up much of the time.

The address did not contain a string of political grievances nor a reiterated demand for rights and previleges, so much as a general exposition of the fundamental principles and ideals which are now occupying the minds of the foremost political thinkers of the world. The President claimed for India those rights of ordinary justice and self-determination for which the Allied powers stood in the war against the Central Powers. The world of the future was going to be remodelled, for the lessons of the war could not but change the old order of international relations. India has taken a considerable part in the struggle. She has freely given her best to uphold the ideals of national freedom and democratic rule. Let her also be a partaker of the glorious results that are in sight. Let her disabilities be removed, so that she may lift up her head and be a self-respecting and self-determining nation within the great Empire, of which she is no negligible part.

Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya recounted some of these disabilities and injustices and hoped that the attitude of the Government of India and of the British public would now change and they would, like good trustees, develop and preserve the national well being of India.

APPEAL FOR A SELF-RESPECTING NATIONAL LIFE.

In conclusion he made a thrilling appeal to the gathering for a self-respecting national life. The impressions of this session of the National Congress are extremely cheering. One cannot but be struck at once by the strength and the weakness of India. There is a diversity of race, religion, language and customs and yet there is one political aspiration, one national life and hope. The political unity of the Indian peoples was clearly manifest. There was not one discordant note, not one jarring expression of difference. All were inspired by the same love of the Mother Country and one could easily see in the beaming eyes of the thousands of delegates and visitors the birth of a new life to which the recent war has contributed not a little.

## PRESIDENT'S REMARKS IN HINDI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 26.

The following were the remarks made in Hindi on the aims and objects of the Congress in response to delegates demand:—He thanked them for the very warm welcome they had given him at the station, yesterday, and again to-day. They had not been able to carry out their desire regarding the manner in which they wanted to welcome him. But he wished to tell them that when he received the telegram of the Chairman of the Reception Committee that the procession had been abandoned he felt that this also was not without its own compensating feature and would lead to some good. The action of the authorities forcibly brought to their minds the fact however much they might wish to honour their President he came without any authority which the officials could recognise and an official order could stop what they in their enthusiasm wished to do. This had its own lesson, teaching them that they should demand namely real authority in their own country. He did hope for a day when an Indian prince or a stateman would be appointed to be Viceroy of India.

Referring to the terms in which his election had been proposed, he said it would be the effort of the remaning years of his life to resume even one-tenth of the praise that had been showered on him by his breathren and by his elder sister, namely, Mrs. Besant. He referred to the attendance of peasant delegates and observed that to-day they could truly describe their assembly a national. He prayed to God that the Congress might gather greater strength through them and that they, whoever they be by caste Hindu or Moslem, Brahmin or sweeper, might be able to carry the torch of the Congress light to their homes. He regretted in spite of his desire to address their national language he could not do so. They had amidst them Madrasi guests and they ought to be hospitable to their guests but before proceeding to deliver his address he would tell peasants what was the aim of the Congress.

AIM AND OBJECT OF CONGRESS.

They all were acquainted with the story of Ramayan and Mahabharata. Through misfortune as the result of their doings the Hindus fell, and came under the rule of foreigners and are now begging for a few concessions. First of all came the Mahomedans. They came as aliens but became our own. They maintained their religion also spread it, but they said to the Hindus they would live as bretheren. All Mahomedan rulers were born in the country. The first light they saw was the light of India, the last they saw was the light of India. When the Moga Empire began to totter the Sikhs and the Mahrattas established their rule and he referred them to honest historians like Malcolm to find that their rule was praise-worthy. What was the condition now? The Englishmen came to their country about 150 years ago. They all knew how at the time of illness in family they worshipped the medical attendant as God and under similar circumstances the Englishmen established their rule. When they first arrived they said they would remain in the country for a time only and they would leave the country as soon as they trained Indians to rule. But temptation was an evil thing. To-day they were considered unfit to govern themselves. The Congress was therefore held to assert that they were not unfit. A country that could produce a Dadabhai Naoroji a Rannade, a Gokhale, a Pherozshah Mehta, a J. C. Bose, a Salar-Jung, a Syed Mahmood, a Telang, a Rabindra Nath Tagore, was believed to be unfit to rule itself. What an injustice that was! The Congress was therefore assembled to tell the Englishmen "maintain your rule but bear peoples' happiness in mind and rule in accordance with the peoples' wishes" That was in short the aim and object of the Congress.

## PANDIT MALAVIYA'S SPEECH

"PIONEERS" COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 27.

Commenting on Pandit Malaviya's Presidential speech the "Pioneer" says the great part of Pandit Malaviya's Presidential address was devoted to the assistance India had given in men, money and material towards winning the war. The Pandit did not mention the fact it was he who had moved the rejection of the vote of £10,000,000 in the Imperial Legislative Council, nor did he dwell on the passive resistance movement which was talked of by certain politicians during the gravest period of the great struggle. In the face of the facts which are known to the world sober people will appreciate at their true worth the Pandit's declaration, "Let us thank God our deeds have been as good as our word. We have helped to the full extent of the demand made upon us and more in men, money and material."

## ALL-HINDU CONFERENCE.

INDIA'S PLACE IN THE EMPIRE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 27.

The fifth All-Hindu Conference commenced its sittings to-day Babu Girdhari Lal Vakil, Chairman of the Reception Committee having welcomed the delegates Raja Sir Rampal Singh was elected President. In the course of his address the Raja referred to the war and the Peace Conference and said: "We are thankful to the British Government for having invited the Government of India to send its representatives to take part in the deliberations of this unique conference on an equal footing with the other representatives of the Empire and we are still more thankful to the Government of India for their happy selection. India has been no silent partner in this struggle for freedom and justice. Her sacrifices have been great and commensurate with her capacity and resources. So I am confident when the affairs of the British Empire will be readjusted in the light of past experiences her position in the Empire will receive just and equitable consideration and she will be allowed to shape her own destiny according to her national requirements. It is not in any sprit of asking recompense for the services rendered by her that India claims equal rights, equal privileges, equal opportunities for her sons within the Empire. They are her birthrights, but even to hope for them as reward is not beyond the frailty to which human nature is liable. It is the British Government which has revived in us a sense of national self-consciousness and national self-respect and there is absolutely no reason why we should long be debarred from exercising the right of self-determination in all matters concerning our internal affairs. All those politicians who even now are desirous to withhold our rights to which we are fully entitled are misguided by a short-sighted policy in following which they are not loyally serving the Empire whose good they process to have in their hearts."

Hen then said that a matter of vital importance to be impressed upon the Peace Conference through the representatives of the British and Indian Governments was that the preasures of intellectual productions of the Rishis of old which had been taken away by German travellers and were now in German libraries should be restored to the Hindus."

The Conference then adjourned till tomorrow

## A METAMORPHOSIS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Kindly print the following few lines in your esteemed paper. Whatever may have been the reasons that actuated Mr. Bomanji to run to the press for exposing Mr. Jinnah to the public, yet I am surprised beyond limits to see Mr. Bomanji, who ere while professed himself a staunch Home Ruler, siding all of a sudden with a party prominently full of sycophants and title seekers, and enjoying the sight of his own countrymen roughly handled and treated insultingly.

The worth of a man is not to be gauged from the number of donations he may have made but from the actions that are done by him in defending the public cause and standing by it firmly without minding personal differences as well as official indignities.—Yours, etc.

R.

## "KAISER-I-HIND" CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

We have received from the "Kaiser-i-Hind" a Christmas presentation picture which is very neat and attractive. The proprietor deserves to be congratulated on the beautiful picture which he has devised for presentation to his readers. We have no doubt that the artistic production will meet with general satisfaction.

# FACTS OF A LABOURER'S LIFE.

## DESPOTISM OF AUSTRALIAN LABOUR.

Mr. C. F. Andrews writes to "New India":—

I have told, as simply as I could, the conditions of labour, which I saw with my own eyes in the North of England, at Sunderland, in the shipyards. The wages at that time,—now nearly twenty-five years ago,—were pitifully small and the hours were terribly long. What was called "unskilled" labour was almost entirely disorganised and had no power of obtaining better conditions. The highly skilled trades were getting good wages, because they had been able to form Unions much more quickly than unskilled labour. Furthermore, unskilled labour could always be replaced by men who, while always living on the verge of starvation, were able to take up the unskilled work at once without any special training. The employer had always a "pool" of labour from which to draw. This difficulty, of organising unskilled labourers and raising the wages, has not even yet been overcome in England. A great deal of what is called "sweated" labour still goes on, and I shall speak of some of my experiences in respect to "sweated" labour in my fourth article.

But in this second article of the series which I am now writing, I wish to turn away from England to Australia, and to relate the conditions which I have seen there. For it may be said, without any qualification, that, in Australia, labour has actually won its victory. Labour is now in possession of the destinies of the country. Every form of Trade is organised. Every single working man is 'organised,'—if one may use the word,—either in one trade or another. The most menial occupation has a Union of its own. Labourers in the country are as well organised as men in the town. In each great city, there is a building called the Trades Hall, where all the great Trades organisations meet together. There is a General Secretary and also a large number of secretaries belonging to each individual Union, and often there will be a Secretary for each branch of a great Manufactory. There is a general committee room for the whole Trades Union, and a Committee room for each separate branch,—all in the same building. I have often been through these great stately buildings in Australian cities in order to find out some special Secretary whom I wanted to see. The men in each branch of the Union go on pressing forward continuously, by means of their Secretary and Committee, towards obtaining better terms from the employers. No single employer dare for a moment stand out against the united strength of Labour, when the demands are reasonable and just.

CONDITIONS IN AUSTRALIA.

Through this combined strength of Labour, the old autocratic methods of capitalism are now quite impossible in Australia. The danger at the present time is rather that of a new autocracy of Labour. It can hardly yet be said, however, that Australian Labour has proved actually despotic. It has not touched private property itself as the Bolsheviks have done in Russia. But it has so very strictly guarded the hours and wages of labour that, even if a work-man wished to do so, he would not be allowed to work more than eight hours in a day, or receive less than a minimum wage. To show the enormous difference between organised labour, the workmen working in the sugar fields in Queensland are earning as much as eighteen to twenty-five shillings a day, while unorganised labourers in Fiji (which is only 6 days distant by sea) are earning from one shilling and three pence to two shillings or three shillings. It is true, that Queensland labourers are stronger and more skilled, but this cannot for a moment acount for the vast difference in prices.

The results of the improved conditions of labour in Australia are very marked indeed. There are practically no slums, and there are hardly any sickly, underfed children. Every body and girl in the land is well educated, at the State expense, and if any great ability is shown, a university career is open at almost nominal rates, both to young men and to young women. The dirt and filth of the London back streets are singularly absent. There is cleanliness every where and an abundance of detached workmen's houses. No cities in the world can boast of such a number of workmen's families, having each a separate house of their own. The women on the whole are neat and tidy. I saw very little women's work, except in the offices, warehouses and shops. The women, as a whole, keep to their homes and bring up sturdy children, and are proud of their families.

I used to go out, morning by morning, in Sydney, on purpose to see the working men starting for their day's work. The stream of men would begin to flow sometime after six. Wives and children would be watching them going off. The men had to reach work at seven. They would buy their morning paper on the way and read it on the tram as they went along. I was told that they were allowed half-an-hour's interval for breakfast and an hour for dinner. The day's work would be finished by 4-30 p.m. Then the stream of working men would flow back again from 4-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. It was quite easy for each husband to see constantly his wife and children and to have at least a short rest from work in the middle of the day. Saturday afternoon and Sunday were free from all work. Shops were often closed on two afternoons in the week, besides Sundays.

At first, it was a little difficulty to accommodate oneself to these conditions; they were so strange. I would often go into a Post Office and find it closed quite early, or I would wish to buy something and find no shop open. But when the results were witnessed in healthy women and children, it made the heart rejoice to see such progress towards freedom, and there was no real public inconvenience when the laws about early closing were fully understood.

STRUGGLE BETWEEN LABOUR AND CAPITAL.

This progress has been gained on one condition only. There has been the most stringent refusal to allow any "cheap" labour to enter Australia. Though this immigration restriction movement is directed chiefly to keep out the cheap Asiatic labour, it has had the effect of excluding English emigrants also. There was a very famous case of a small body of English "hatters" who landed some years ago and had to be repatriated to England. While I was there, in 1918, a body of 200 European labourers came over from Europe and were repatriated also. The law is a labour law-and its object is to keep up the price of labour.

In order to explain this more clearly, I may give the example of the Chinese colony in Melbourne. So long as these resident Chinamen (who had emigrated to Australia before the Restriction Act) sold their labour as carpenters and jobbers below the Trades Union rates, there was constant friction and bitterness; but since they have agreed to keep to Union prices and have organised unions of their own, observing Australian Union laws, there has been very little friction indeed.

AUSTRALIAN IDEAS.

The struggle between Labour and Capital has now been fought out in Australia, and partly also in England. It is fortunate that we have in India some employers of labour, such as Sir Clement Simpson in this city and Sir Alexander MacRoberts in Cawnpore, who have been used to Union Labour conditions, and modern industrial methods. The struggle in India between Labour and Capital, which is certain to develop in the near future,—now that industrialism and "power" production on a large scale have begun,—will be rendered less tragic and bitter through the presence of such men as organisers of modern industry. The great Tata Steel Industry at Sakchi is also being carried on with a humanity that is altogether commendable. There may be struggles on the part of the workmen, employed in such firms, to obtain greater privileges; but there can never be the need for bitter internecine war.

Furthermore (and herein lies, perhaps, our greatest hope) it should be quite possible to legislate speedily in India in such a way as to prevent, *without* industrial warfare, the gross abuses of individual freedom which "power" production on a large scale involved in Western countries at the start. We should be able, in India, to profit by that experience.

To turn back once more, in order to show what an equality of opportunity may be reached in a country where Labour is organised and self-dependent,—I was told of a family in Melbourne (the case would be, in no way, uncommon in Australia) where a brick layer had a family of ten children, who had all grown up to manhood and womanhood: four of them had passed through the University at the expense of the State. One was a member of the House of Representatives. One, a woman, was a University Professor. Another was a lady Doctor. One of the sons was an expert in a special branch of Science. Another son was Secretary of his Labour Union, etc. If we compare such a condition of upward progress with the almost *Static* condition, where labour is entirely unorganised, we shall see how far we have to travel in India, and how important are the steps in Labour organisation which must immediately be taken.

I would like to tell, in conclusion, a story (which I have narrated elsewhere) about Australian ideas of labour. When coming from Sydney to Singapore on board a Dutch steamer, I travelled with six Australian workmen who were going out as Assistant Engineers on the tank steamers. When we reached Macassar, we spent some time on shore. After these workmen's first experience that day of life outside Australia, I met them in the evening. They came up to me, with something akin to indignation, and said to me: "Mr. Andrews, we've seen a sight that we have never seen before in all our lives." I said: "what was it?" They answered: "We've seen men, like ourselves, being treated as if they were animals." I understood at once that they referred to the rickshaw coolies. One of them said to me,—"If I was to write home and tell my mother what I have seen, she would not believe me." I said: "Did you go in a rickshaw yourself?" He said indignantly: "No, I'm an Australian." It seemed to me, that the standard of human life had reached a high level, when a working man could talk like that about his own country. What is more, I actually put what he said to the test and found it to be true. I saw him, three weeks later, in Singapore, and asked him: "Have you ever yet taken a rickshaw?" He replied at once: "No, and I'm not going to, either. I'm an Australian." He had been walking long distances, in the middle of the day, under a tropical sun, but one thing he would *not* do, he would *not* use his fellow-human being like a beast of burden.

## SELF-STYLED LEADERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Every man of sense will be shocked at reading the account of the "Memorial Meeting" and still more at the insolent manners of the self-made leaders of your city.

It seems, from their ignoble ways of acquiring power, that they are ignorant as yet of the present spirit, that is reigning all over the world; and now a time has come when these so-called leaders of Bombay must be taught the lessons, in self-determination, by the public.

The best method of teaching these worthies and autocrats, is to censure them publicly.

In my humble opinion, therefore, protest meetings should be held all over the Presidency, on which a vote of censure should be passed on those who had disregarded the Bombay public.

Asking you to be kind enough to publish this short note, I remain.—Yours etc.,

A STUDENT OF POLITICS.

Nagpur, Dec. 24.

## THE INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention was drawn by Mr. P. Mehd, to certain travesty of facts in the "Bombay Chronicle" leader of December 20th, under the heading "Lord Willingdon and—A Prodigy," which has raised a controversy about the Government aid to various industries in the Bombay Presidency. Being myself concerned in the "bitterns" industry I should like to put before you certain facts which will clearly demonstrate, that the industry owes all its initiative to the Government, and but for the Government help and encouragement to the industry in its first struggles, it would never have matured.

Soon after war was declared, as early as the middle of October 1914 Government published a preliminary report by Dr. Turner on the "bitterns" at Kharaghoda, and public attention was drawn to the possibility of preparing Magnesium Chloride from "bitterns." On the basis of this report, The Pioneer Magnesia Works started a factory first at Ahmedabad and then at Kharagheda for the recovery of magnesium chlorids from "bitterns." The initiative came thus entirely from the Government.

The industry as it developed, received much help from Dr. Mann (another Government Chemist) which led to further improvement in the quality of magnesium chloride.

With the opening of the Department of Industries the recovery of various by-products from the "bitterns", as well as the manufacture of magnesium chloride by a cheaper and more improved method have been briskly taken up by Mr. Mackenzie Wallis.

The process employed by P. M. Works was comparatively elementary, and it was only with the help of Mr. Mackenzie Wallis that it was possible to put the manufacturing process on a more scientific basis. Mr. Mackenzie Wallis has further suggested a plant, adopting the latest principles of chemistry and engineering which, I reckon, will appreciably redvce the cost of production, and still further improve the quality of magnesium chloride. Moreover his experiment with regard to the production of epsom salts and bromine, which have resulted in success, and which will be shortly carried out on a commercial scale by the Pioneer Magnesium Works, clearly justify his appointment as an industrial chemist. It may be said without the least exaggeration that the technical help which the department has given is such as would, in all probability, put the "bitterns" industry on a permanent basis in India, in spite of strong foreign competition after the war.

The above facts will clearly bear out that the initiative to the "bitterns" was given by the Government as early as October, 1914, and but for the fostering care of the Government, the industry would never have thriven.

The question of potassium salts in the "bitterns" needs special reference.

Neither the writer in the "Bombay Chronicle" nor his informant has, it seems, any knowledge worth mentioning of the "bitterns" at Kharagheda which are conspicuously poor in potassium salts. That because magnesium and potassium salts are formed together in Germany, Spain or America, they must be found the same everywhere, shows gross ignorance of science. The formation of "bitterns" in the Kharaghoda Salt Works is typically unique. The absence of potassium salts, except in the very minutest traces, was marked by Mr. Mehd, and borne out by various analysis. It is a fact true beyond doubt and it would be only very dignified if the writer of the article in the "Bombay Chronicle" were to prove that potassium salts do exist on a workable scale, in "bitterns", or withdraw his remarks, without further entangling facts with his beliefs and inferences.—Yours, etc.,

RUSTOM JEHANGIR VAKIL.

Ahmedabad, Dec. 26.

[The "travesty of facts" exists only in the imagination of Mr. Rustomji Jehangir Vakil, who has, apparently, either not read our article carefully or failed to understand it. He is entitled to his views of Mr. Mackenzie Wallis' help and suggestions. The public, however, has still to know what improvements were suggested by him. When the necessary details are published, we shall get them examined by recognised experts as to their worth or originality. Our correspondent "Ad Rem" has already remarked that there was not much to be discovered. We referred to the recovery of potassium salts from sea water generally. Recent experiments on bitterns from the Arabian Sea water have shown appreciably large proportions of potassium salts. Whether they occur in Kharaghoda brine, is open to doubt.—Editor, "B. C."]

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# EDUCATION OF MAHOMEDANS.

(Continued from page 9.)

offered their best in the cause of the educational well-being of their motherland. Is it too much to expect that educated Moslems will imitate this noble example and form themselves into a band of workers in the cause of education? I do not think so. I feel confident that if an appeal is made to them, a sufficient number of Moslem graduates will volunteer themselves, and at least one such society will be formed in each Province. I am sure, gentlemen, you will all appreciate the stimulus which the formation of such societies in the different parts of this country will provide for the educational advancement of our community. May I appeal to you to take up this work on your return to your Provinces, and to exert your best influence in starting such societies? There are special reasons to expect why efforts to form such societies should prove forthwith successful. There is a great awakening amongst the Musalmans of India in educational matters. There are many graduates amongst us in whom the spirit of public service is highly developed. They want openings for being useful to the cause of the country. What can be more beneficial than devoting the best part of one's life to the cause of imparting knowledge? This is not all. There is an additional reason why efforts in this direction should appeal to the educated Moslems of India. Has not our revered Prophet admonished us to impart knowledge? May I again quote His words? He has said "(He) who dispenses instruction in it (knowledge) bestows alms; he who imparts it to its fitting objects performs an act of devotion to God." I do not think there is any reason to believe that an appeal to the educated sons of Islam to rise in a spirit of service and sacrifice to the call of their religion, and patriotism, will not receive adequate response.

## GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The Governor of Bombay sent the following telegram to the Conference:—

"Pray express my regret at being unable to attend your important conference tomorrow at a period when Mahomedans in common with other peoples of India are about to enter upon responsibility of citizens. Cause of education has special importance. Memory of great part played by Islam in literature and art should be an incentive to all Mahomedans in India to cooperate in great task of widening opportunities for Moslem learning. I trust that your deliberations will result in promotion and encouragement of Mahomedan education in India."

## MR. BOMANJI AGAIN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have followed with much interest, the controversy between Mr. S. R. Bomanji and the Hon. Mr. Jinnah in regard to the Gokhale testament, and a seat in the Bombay Executive Council. That this should be an offshoot of the Willingdon Memorial episode is a mystery to many; but Mr. Bomanji should be in a position to solve it. As for the charges against Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Jinnah is quite capable of refuting them; but if Mr. Bomanji imagines that he could, by these tactics, easily throw mud at our leaders, oust them and become a leader himself, he must—with all the store of his commonsense—be told that it is not possible. He can succeed in one thing—he can easily curry favour with the officials.

I would not have taken this trouble, but in his letter, to the "Times" appearing in to-day's issue, in which, be it noted, he seems to have given up his point about Mr. Jinnah's trying for the seat in the Executive Council, he has dragged in "his (Mr. Jinnah's—evidently Mr. Bomanji has none) admirers of Shantaram's Chawl" and asked them that if they "have still any doubt left in their minds, they may ask him to have the question decided by a court of law." As one of such "admirers", I tell Mr. Bomanji, that we have got in Mr. Jinnah sufficient confidence, which has not been shaken a bit, by the silly allegations of a tyro like him and we shall not care much whether Mr. Jinnah goes to a court of law or not—and this too does not at all depend upon such an impudent challenge by Mr. Bomanji. On December 14, Mr. Bomanji "called upon" Mr. Jinnah to give particulars of the alleged consultations with the late Mr. Gokhale; and Mr. Jinnah rightly decided not to handy words further. But, I tell Mr. Bomanji this, that Mr. Jinnah must have his consultations with Mr. Gokhale at a time when Mr. Bomanji did not know what politics was, nor when he could dream of addressing meetings at Shantaram's Chawl in his "broken" English, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah.—Yours, etc.,

"KAB."

Bombay, Dec. 27.

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## CHRISTMAS RUSH IN LONDON.

### PATHWAYS IN WEST END IMPASSABLE

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 24.
Recd. 9 a.m., Dec. 27.

The Christmas rush has exceeded all expectations. Markets are being stormed by crowds and turkeys are unobtainable. The pathways in shopping districts in West End are impassable and restaurants and teashops have been obliged to close their doors.

## CELEBRATIONS IN LONDON.

### OVERSEAS TROOPS LAVISHLY ENTERTAINED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 25.
Recd. 12 Noon, Dec. 27.

A feature of the Christmas Day celebrations was the lavish entertainments provided for the overseas troops culminating at the Albert Hall where the Queen received a thunderous greeting. Their majesties attended a service in the Westminster Abbey where the Dean in the course of a stirring sermon recalled how the old Abbey trembled under bursting bombs and roar of guns but it was untouched. Its immunity was symbolic of the preservation of the Empire.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

### SENATOR LODGE SUGGESTS POSTPONEMENT OF DISCUSSION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 22.
Recd. 8 a.m., Dec. 27.

Washington.—In the Senate Mr. Lodge, the republican leader, advocated the postponement until after the conclusion of peace of five of President Wilson's fourteen points, namely, league of nations, freedom of the seas, secret diplomacy, economic carriers and reduction of armaments. He declared that to bring forward propositions, not inseparably connected with the immediate difficult task of making a binding peace with Germany might ruin all by trying to do too much at once.

## AEROPLANE ACCIDENT NEAR PARIS.

### AMERICAN GENERAL INJURED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 24.
Recd. 12-50 p.m., Dec. 27.

Paris.—An aeroplane from [illegible] crashed at Louvres in the vicinity of Paris. The British pilot was killed and the American General Rhodes was seriously injured.

## INFLUENZA IN WELLINGTON AT AN END

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 27.

Wellington.—The influenza epidemic is practically at an end and entertainments are being resumed.
peoples would be established.

## REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN HOLLAND DEAD.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 24.
Recd. 9 a.m., Dec. 27.

Amsterdam.—The Premier in an interview declared that the revolutionary movement in Holland was dead at present, but it was impossible to say it would not be revived.

## ESTHONIANS RETREAT ON WASTERNBERG FRONT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 24.
Recd. 12-50 p.m., Dec. 27.

Stockholm.—The Esthonians are retreating on the Westernberg front. The Germans are advancing towards Riga

## DISMISSALS IN GERMAN NAVY

### CHIEFS OF HIGH SEAS FLEET THROWN OUT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 25.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Dec. 27.

Copenhagen.—A message from Berlin states that the Chief of the High Seas Fleet, Admiral Hipper, the Chief of the Baltic Fleet Admiral Bachmann and the Chief Director of the Dockyards of Kiel, Heuke, have been dismissed. Up to the present no explanation has been given.

## REDEEM RUSSIA FROM BOLSHEVISM.

### ALLIED PREOCCUPATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 25.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Dec. 27.

Paris.—Addressing the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber M. Pichon, Foreign Minister, explained what the Allies had done to support the Local Governments in Russia, which desired to escape from the influence of Bolshevism. He declared that the Allies intended to continue this policy without, however, extending it in the shape of military intervention. The sole preoccupation of the Allies was to extirpate Bolshevism from Russia.

## PIANIST PADEREWSKI'S MISSION TO POLAND.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 24.
Recd. 12-50 p.m., Dec. 27.

Copenhagen.—The pianist Paderewski arrived on board the British cruiser Concord bound on a mission to Poland.

## EXPORT OF AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 27.

Melbourne.—Twentyone steamers are expected immediately to load wheat.

## TWEED FOR CIVILIAN REQUIREMENTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 25.
Recd. 12 noon, Dec. 27.

During the last six months the Government has requisitioned eighty per cent. of the tweed output. There is now a possibility of a considerable release of tweeds for civilian requirements.

## FACILITIES FOR DOMINION STUDENTS IN LONDON.

### IMPERIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 27.

The War Office announces that an Imperial Education Committee presided over by Lord Gorell has been formed at the request of the Dominions to co-operate in furthering various schemes to facilitate men from the Dominions studying at the British universities and elsewhere. The University of London is already extending facilities to the men of the Dominions waiting to return home.

## FOOD SCARCITY IN VIENNA.

### PEOPLE DYING LIKE FLIES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 27.

Vienna.—The Chief of the British Red Cross in Austria says unless food is sent to Vienna immediately at least 200,000 will die of starvation. People are already dying like flies.

## BRITAIN'S PART IN WAR.

### TRIBUTE FROM FRENCH PRESS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 24.
Recd. 9 a.m., Dec. 27.

French newspapers continue to pay tribute to Britain's part in the war. The "Gaulois" eulogises the prodigies of tenacity valour and strength performed not only in France, but in distant war theatres by the magnificent armies of the British Empire, which have excited everywhere admiration and affection by their fine bearing, discipline and absolute correctness.

It also pays a tribute to the all-powerful British Navy in ensuring the security of the French coast colonies, transports and supplies. The paper asserts that the intervention of Japan, Italy and the United States was largely due to the great world authority of Britain.

## BESARABIA SEEKS UNION WITH ROUMANIA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 24.
Recd. 9 a.m., Dec. 27.

Paris.—A telegram from Jassy says the Bessarabian National Council has now voted in favour of definite union without reservation with Roumania.

## INERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE.

### BRITISH ASSETS SECURED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 24.
Recd. 9 a.m., Dec. 27.

New York.—It is confirmed that Government has secured British assets in the International Mercantile Marine including the White Star, and Leyland lines. The price is twenty-five and three-quarters millions sterling.

## RAILWAY FROM ATLANTIC TO BLACK SEA.

### STATEMENT BY EX-ROUMANIAN PRIME-MINISTER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, Dec. 25.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Dec. 27.

The Havas Agency states:—At an interparliamentary luncheon in Paris yesterday M. Take Jonescu ex-Roumanian Premier and a member of the New Bratiano Cabinet, made an interesting statement on the project of an inter-Allied railway from the Atlantic to the Black Sea.

## GERMAN MINISTER TO MEXICO RECALLED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 22.
Recd. 8 a.m., Dec. 27.

Washington.—A telegram from Mexico City says the German Government has recalled von Eckhardt, the German minister to Mexico to whom Zimmerman sent a message on January 19th last year proposing a Germano-Mexican alliance against the United States if the United States entered the war on the side of the Entente.

## DEATH OF A FRENCH SENATOR.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, Dec. 25.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Dec. 27.

The Havas Agency states:—The death is announced of M. Surat, Senator for Ardeche and an intimate friend of M. Clemenceau.

## A BRITISH SUBMARINE'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

### OFFICIAL STORY OF SINKING.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 24.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Dec. 27.

The finest of all tales of the achievements of British submarines during the war is now completed by the official story of the sinking of the famous submarine E 14 off the Dardanelles early in 1918 with the loss of her new commander Geoffrey White and all except seven of her crew.

E 14 left Mudros on the evening of January 27th and proceeded up the Dardanelles to search for the Goeben, which the enemy had removed a few hours previously. The Commander finding the Goeben gone, turned back, keeping a sharp look-out for enemy craft. A torpedo was fired at a ship, which it transpired contained the Goeben's ammunition, causing a heavy explosion which extinguished the submarine's lights and sprang the fore hatch.

Leaking badly, the submarine rose to fifteen feet. The forts immediately opened a heavy fire, but did not hit her. She submerged to 190 feet and continued her course, but she became unsteady and kept diving, so she was brought to the surface as she could no longer be relied upon under water and only three bottles of air were left.

A heavy fire was immediately opened from both sides of the Straits and a shell hit the submarine's hull just over the wardroom, destroying the upper steering-gear. A survivor says:—Orders were then given to steer from below and we ran the gauntlet for half an hour, only a few shots hitting us. The captain seeing it was hopeless ran towards the shore. His last words were "We are in the hands of God. Close." And only a few seconds later I looked for him and saw his body mangled by shell-fire roll into the water and go under. The last shell hit the starboard saddle tank killing all, I believe."

The submarine sank soon afterwards close to the shore, the Turks picking up survivors

## SPAIN AND THE ALLIES.

### COUNT ROMANONES EXPLAINS REASON FOR HIS VISIT TO FRANCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, Dec. 25.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Dec. 27.

The Havas Agency states:—Count Romanones, after his arrival in Madrid from Paris said the reason he was pleased with the exchange of views with Allied representatives was because a foundation had been laid for work upon which the future of Spain depended.

## COAL FOR FRANCE.

### SHORTAGE IN SUPPLY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, Dec. 25.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Dec. 27.

The Havas Agency states:—Some anxiety is felt in Paris regarding the coal supply. During the past month 52,000 tons daily were received instead of the requisite 80,000. There are now only 29,000 tons in stock. The Council has decided that immediate measures are necessary.

## A SCHOOL OF BOLSHEVISM.

### FOR TRAINING AGITATORS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 22.
Recd. 8 a.m., Dec. 27.

Copenhagen.—A telegram from Riga says the Bolshevists have shot 460 alleged counter-revolutionaries. The Danish Minister states that the Austrian Nadek has established a school at Moscow where agitators from all parts of the world are trained in order to spread Bolshevism in their own countries.

## PROPER MARKS REGARDING ORIGIN ON GOODS.

### REQUIRED BY VICTORIA LEGISLATURE

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 9 a.m., Dec. 27.

Melbourne.—The Victoria Legislative Assembly has passed a bill requiring all goods to be marked clearly with the country of origin. The bill prevents German goods after passing the customs from being labelled "Made in Australia". Goods, improperly labelled, are liable to forfeiture and substantial fines.

## THE SHIPPING SITUATION.

### ABOLITION OF GOVERNMENT CONTROL FORESHADOWED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 27.

The Shipping Controller, Sir Joseph Maclay, in an interview said the shipping situation was already much easier and ships were being placed on the trade routes neglected during the war. He foreshadowed a speedy abolition of Government control in the present form.

## FRENCH SQUADRON PROCEEDING TO BALTIC.

### TO SUPERINTEND REPATRIATION OF PRISONERS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 23
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 27.

Paris.—A French squadron headed by the battlecruiser, Montcalm is proceeding to the Baltic to superintend the repatriation of prisoners from Germany.

## FUTURE AERIAL NAVIGATION

### ITS BASIS TO BE DISCUSSED IN ALLIED CONFERENCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 27.

Paris.—An Allied conference including the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium will be held here early in 1919 with a view to establishing the basis of future aerial navigation. The principle subjects under discussion include the means to prevent evasion of the customs barriers also prevention of the rapid conversion of the German postal or commercial aeroplanes into bombing machines. The decisions of the conference will be embodied in the peace treaty with Germany and her Allies.

## MINES IN SEA WATER.

### INTERESTING STATEMENT BY PRINCE OF MONACO.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, Dec. 25.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Dec. 27.

The Havas Agency states: At the French Academie des Sciences the Prince of Monaco, speaking on the subject of mines, made an interesting statement, which holds out rather alarming prospects for sea-voyagers. The mines, he said, if completely watertight, might float about the Atlantic Ocean for twenty years.

## FUTURE OF AVIATION.

### A FRENCH JOURNAL'S TRIBUTE TO BRITISH EFFORTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 27.

Paris.—The "Echo De Paris" in an article dealing with the future of aviation specially referring to the flight of the Handley-Page machine to India, pays a tribute to the bold outlook and extensive preparations of the British Air Ministry and the rapidity with which its plans are put into execution. It says that the policy of the British Government is clearly to profit in an agreement with the Allies by the circumscription of German aviation in order to capture the most important aerial routes of the world.

## OVERSEAS OFFICERS' CHRISTMAS GALA.

### THE QUEEN VISITS ALBERT HALL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 25.
Recd. 12 noon, Dec. 27.

The Queen and Princes Henry and George visit the Albert Hall to-day on the occasion of the Overseas Officers Gala.


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## RUSSIAN BOLSHEVIK TERROR.

### ALLIED DETACHMENTS THE ONLY SAFEGUARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 24.
Recd. 12-50 p.m., Dec. 27.

ARCHANGEL.—In connection with Lord Milner's letter regarding the North Russian expedition, it is necessary to point out that the prospects of any Russian force itself overcoming the Bolsheviks in the near future is extremely doubtful and assertions to the contrary are misleading. The Allied detachments are the only safeguard against Bolshevik forces, which are well supplied and included good fighting material.

Moreover, the Bolsheviks have partisans in the districts occupied by the Allies and any serious reverse to the Allies, who have an enormous front to guard, would result in a terrible disaster at Bolshevik hands to all districts now held by the Allies. The correspondent considers the despatch of further seasoned troops advisable.


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## FINANCIAL FACILITIES FOR POST-WAR TRADE.

### LLOYDS COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 12-50 p.m., Dec. 27.

A report is issued by the important committee under the chairmanship of Sir Richard Vassar-Smith, Chairman of Lloyds, which was appointed in 1917 to enquire into the provision of financial facilities for post-war trade.

The committee thinks that the existing institutions with certain extensions ought to be able to provide sufficient facilities without State intervention and emphasises that the early return to an effective gold standard is the only proper check on undue expansion of credit.

The committee recommends the cessation of State borrowing as early as possible, all available money being required for financing commerce and industry.

The report incidently makes an interesting suggestion in connection with profit-sharing. It says it would be a good thing if a portion of the new capital issues of preferential shares in industrial concerns and giving a good return were reserved for the work-people.

## DUTCH AGITATION REGARDING LIMBURG.

### GERMAN INSTIGATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 25.
Recd. 12 noon, Dec. 27.

BRUSSELS.—A prominent resident of Dutch Limberg describes the present agitation as quite artificial emanating from the Dutch Germanophile circles which are disturbed by pro-Belgian manifestations in the districts forcibly torn from Belgium in 1839. Germany realising that Holland would demand the rich coal-bearing Prussian borderland province of Gueldres as compensation for the loss of Limburg is consequently steering up the Dutch to the utmost against the Allies.

## FRENCH PRESS ON RUSSIAN SITUATION.

### ALLIED MILITARY EXPEDITION UNDESIABLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 24.
Recd. 12-50 p.m., Dec. 27.

PARIS.—The French press in apparently inspired articles on the Russian situation emphasises the fact that the Allies do not cherish the least desire to intervene further militarily.

The "Matin" states that it has grounds for saying that it is the firm intention of Great Britain and her Allies to support any Government in Russia acting in conformity with the people's will and international obligations. Any attempt to substitute government by the Allies for that of the Russians themselves is, says the "Matin," greatly deprecated. Allied Governments believe that the existing disorder in Russia is only temporary and the hope is expressed that the Russians themselves will rally together all patriotic and order-loving elements.

In the meantime, observes "Le Petit Journal" the Allies have established a regular "cordon sanitaire" round the regions dominated by the Bolshevists. To do more and organise a great expedition would be extremely difficult and delicate task and the French Government cannot contemplate such an expedition.

The newspapers emphasise the suffering which would be imposed on soldiers and the material difficulties which would attend such an expedition, the utility of which is at least doubtful.

The articles quoted breathe every sympathy for Russia and indicate the Allies' strong desire to help Russian statesmen who are now in the Russian Embassy, at which ex-Premier Prince Lloff and the present and former Russian Ambassadors in Paris, Rome, Washington and Madrid were present. The object of the conference was to find some common ground with the Allies.

## GERMANY AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

### FOREIGN MINISTER ON MAGNITUDE OF DIFFICULTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 25.
Recd. 12 noon. Dec. 27.

COPENHAGEN. December 24th.—Brockdorf Rantzau the new German Foreign Minister interviewed by a representative of the "Politiken" said he did not cherish the illusion regarding the magnitude of the difficulties confronting the German Foreign Office, the most important problem being the foundation of a "peace of righteousness" based upon President Wilson's principles. If such a peace were successfully concluded he said he was of the opinion that a basis for the League of Nations towards which he was striving with the support of the German

## SOVIET GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHED IN RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON. Dec. 24.
Recd. 9 a.m., Dec. 27.

COPENHAGEN.—A Soviet government has been established in Lithuania with headquarters at Riga.


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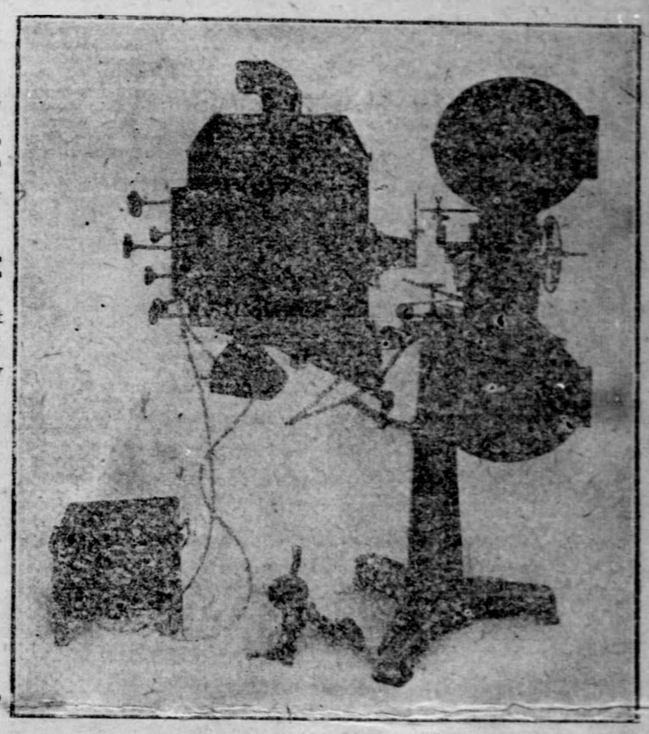

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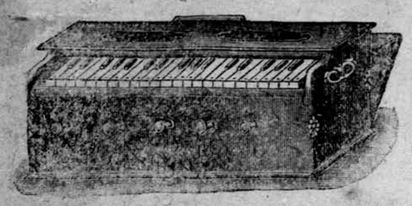

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## APPOINTMENT OF SUB-JUDGES

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The hospitality you have shown to "Justice" and "Fair Play" in the issue of the 25th instant, has tempted me to avail myself of the same and I hope the People's Journal will surely justify (the name by similar treatment to me.

I wish the appeal made by "Justice and Fair Play" to his Excellency Sir George Lloyd and the authorities concerned goes home and the whole matter set right. "Justice" ought to have looked at the question fully and squarely and "Fair Play" should never have based the appeal on grounds themselves unjust inequitable and impolitic. The appeal very well puts forward the case of the "unfortunate few serving on posts qualifying the incumbents for posts of Sub-Judges whose names have been retained on the list of candidates after reconsideration of the question of the reduction in the number of qualifying posts." He is silent as to the still more unfortunate few whose names have been removed from the list referred to above and the reason for the silence is perhaps that "Justice" is interested in "the retained." I would not have found fault with such advocacy if the holder of the brief were an aspirant for a good career at the bar but as he is "likely to administer justice" when appointed as a Sub-Judge, the appeal affords an exact clue to find out the degree of that "likelihood." His client has succeeded till now in his choice of the methods to get his "name retained," and let me assure him that he ought not to have got tired of those very methods which have helped him to secure distinction for himself. Why should he despair?

The authorities have changed their policy of selection for the posts in the Judicial Branch of the Provincial Civil Service, but the grounds of the change are known to themselves. Perhaps they had to make the change inspite of themselves, because they have acted hesitatingly selfishly and in piece-meal fashion in reducing the number of qualifying posts. Perhaps the change must have been demanded by District Judges or the High Court. Or, perhaps in so acting the Judiciary is set at naught by the Administrative as is very frequently the case nowadays. It is even possible that they want to satisfy the ever-agitating vakils and the recent appointments of Assistant Judges speak a lot to those who want to hear, or it may be that the system of nomination is made use of to curtail the field of recruitment for workers for "the good of the people." But these are surmises. The public of the Province for whose service these posts are created and much more the candidates who have been induced to qualify themselves for these appointments have a right to know on what principles the nominations are made. When they accept such qualifying posts they are bound to help Government in the selection by conforming to these principles. As questions from the Hon. Messrs. Patel and Upasani have failed to elicit information, I may request "Justice" and "Fair Play" to enlighten those whose names were removed from the list as to the methods which so far have succeeded with Government so that his disappointed and aggrieved colleagues in the service may adopt them and relieve the Government much of its trouble in making selection for these appointments. "Fair Play" having succeeded in getting his case favourably reconsidered now wants Government to be "just and proper" by providing first for him and other "God's chosen". Supersession begets supersession and that is the way with the principle of nomination by Government. "Justice" has really put forward a constructive scheme from out the ashes of those that were once "removed" and that have now remote chance, but boldness must have a limit. The candidates from the bar can certainly offer to Government an equally good constructive scheme, and plead for "justice and propriety" at the hands of Government requesting them to make appointments firstly from among themselves, then from candidates with "remote chances" and lastly from those whose "names are retained."

I repeat "Justice" and "Fair Play" to withdraw from the forum in favour of a really just and fair claim. There are cases much more unfortunate than those believed to be such by him. The true specific for the diseased system I will willingly point out to "Justice" and "Fair Play" on hearing more about his views. The change in the policy of recruitment to subordinate judgeships has created a good deal of injustice and dissatisfaction. The attention of some of the hon. members in the Legislative Council is already drawn to this fact. I endorse this appeal so far as it is in conformity with justice and fair play. The Government of Bombay owes it to British Justice and Equity to fully inquire into and sympathetically consider in time the claims of all the candidates on the list kept by Government in this connection. The problem is not so difficult of solution, if properly solved with the help of the High Court and the District Judges.—Yours, etc.,

Bombay, 26th December, 1918.

REAL JUSTICE.

## COMING MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Now that the election time is coming nearer and canvassing has begun, will you allow me, through the medium of your paper, to make the following appeal to the electors?

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(3) Some of the candidates are new. Try to find out what are their ideas and opinions from the record of their past utterances, and make them declare *in public* on what platform they stand.

Do not promise your votes at random; do not come under the bane of influence and pressure; do not be led away by sweet talks. Remember the 11th of December, which was the day of victory of democracy over irresponsibility and sycophancy. Exercise your discretion, and vote according to your convictions.—Yours, etc.,

Bombay, 25th Dec., 1918.

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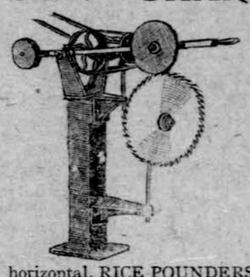

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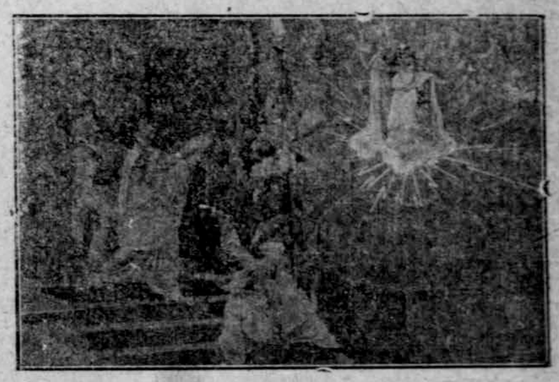

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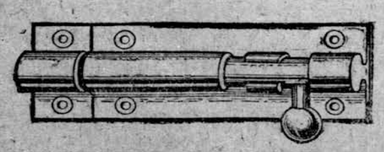
BOLT  BRAND

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(Sunday after Christmas—29th Dec. 1918.)

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral St. Thomas the Apostle, Church Gate Street.—Clergy, Rev. H. E. Arnould, Senior Presidency Chaplain; Rev. W. F. M. Hammerton, Garrison Chaplain. 7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion, Choral. Lloyd in E flat. Hymns 62, 59, 312, 80; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon and Commemoration Service for those who died during the War. Canticles, Chants. Anthem 1. expenses. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Hymns 60, 255. Collections for Church Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain Rev. R. L. Wormald, 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass, 8 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church (C. M. S.), Girgaum.—Clergy: English.—Rev. C. W. Thorne, M.A. Marathi.—Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A. Gujarati—Rev. L. Hari. English Services: 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Church expenses and poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m. Gujarati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S.P.G.), Foras Road.—7 a.m., Matins: 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7-0 a.m., Holy Communion (Plain); 7-30 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-0 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

St. Nicholas' Church (opposite Prince's Dock)—Chaplain J. W. Bilby. 10 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road—Clergy Rev. A. L. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Fr. Moore, Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Marathi): 8 a.m., Matins (Gujarati); 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany. 8-0 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—Clergy, Rev. J. S. Payne. Matins and Sermon at 11 a.m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort.—Senior Chaplain Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. 9-30 a.m., Joint Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m., Morning Service; 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla. 10 a.m., Morning Service; 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission.—8-15 a.m., Morning Service, Byculla; 9-30 a.m., Sunday School. Parel; 4-30 p.m., Evening Service, Parel.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Morning Service, 9-30 a.m.; Evening Service in Marathi, 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—Pastor; Rev. W. E. Bancroft, 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-30 p.m., Mens Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor Rev. H. Ingham, 9.45 a.m., Sunday School; 11 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church, Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor: Rev. John Malelu, 9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers' Class; 3-45 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m. Afternoon Service, Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m. Agripada: 9 a.m., Sunday School; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (oppo. Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Minister Rev. E. P. Blackaby, 9 a.m., and 6-30 p.m., Sermon; Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS.

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ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral (Our Lady of Hope), Kalbadevi.—Vicar Rev. Dr. B. de Monte, 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5.30 p.m., Evening Service.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, Masses 6-30 a.m., 7.30 a.m., and 8-30 a.m., Evening Service, 6-30 p.m.

Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Mazagon.—Masses 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., and 8-30 a.m. Evening Service 6 p.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar, Rev. M. DeSa. Masses 7 and 8.30.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul. (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr J. N. Coutinho, 5-30, 6-30, 7.30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses. 6 p.m., Evening Service.

St. Theresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus—Chaplain: Rev D. Remedios, 6-30 a.m., Mass; 5-0 p.m., Evening Service.

Chapel of Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—Chaplain: Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. Masses at 6 and 8 a.m., 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Masses at 5-30 and 6.30 a.m. Evening Service 4-30 p.m. Daily Masses 6.30 and 8 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

ARMENIAN CHURCH.

St. Peter's (Armenian) Church, Medows Street, Fort.—Mass 9 a.m.

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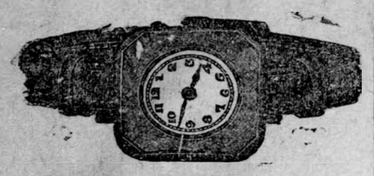

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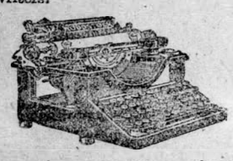

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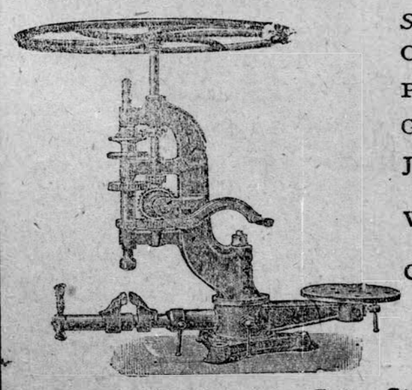

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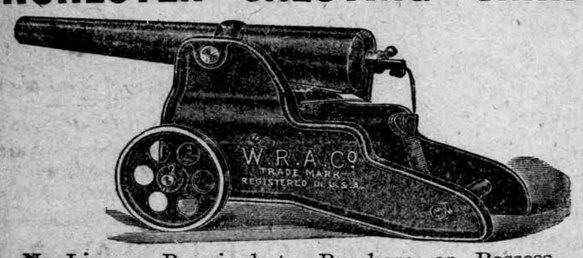


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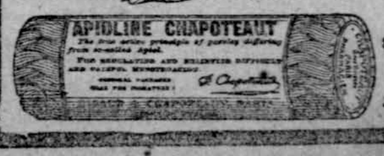


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